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ABSTRACT

Selected characteristics of the Spanish origin population (Mexican American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, and other Spanish) and labor force in the United States are presented in this chartbook, compiled from the March 1976 Current Population Survey. Divided into four sections, the chartbook looks at the size and composition of the labor force and labor force participation rates; characteristics of the unemployed and their unemployment rates; 1975 work experience (weeks worked and incidence of unemployment) and earnings received; and family income and poverty. Three appendices contain technical notes, definitions of terms, and a statistical table for each chart. Much of the data in the four sections and one appendix are cross-classified by sex, family relationship, school years completed, and other demographic and social characteristics. Data indicate that persons of Spanish origin make up 5% of the total population, 4% of the civilian labor force, 6% of the unemployed, 2% of the labor force with four or more years of college, 12% of the labor force with eight or less years of school, 2% of workers in professional or technical occupations, and 7% of those in semiskilled jobs. Twelve percent of all families in poverty are headed by Spanish-origin persons. (ES)

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Workers of Spanish Origin: A Chartbook

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
1978

Bulletin 1970

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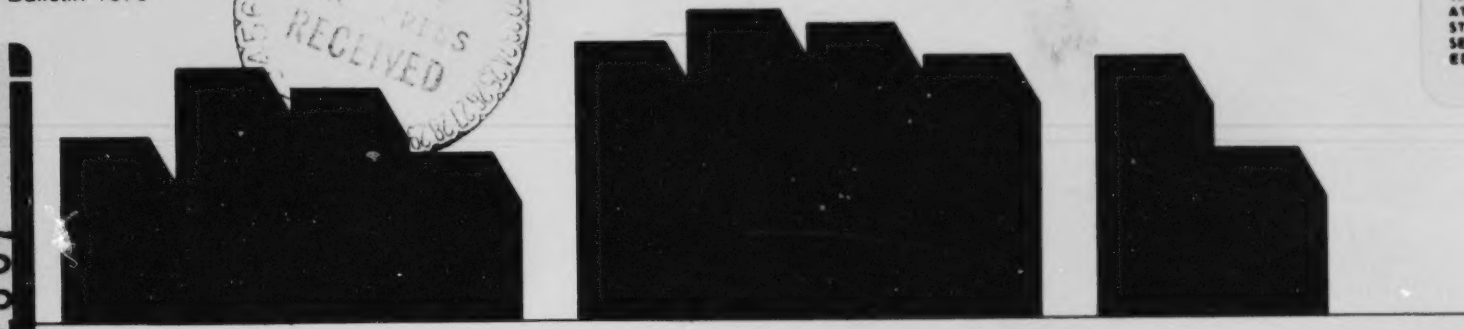

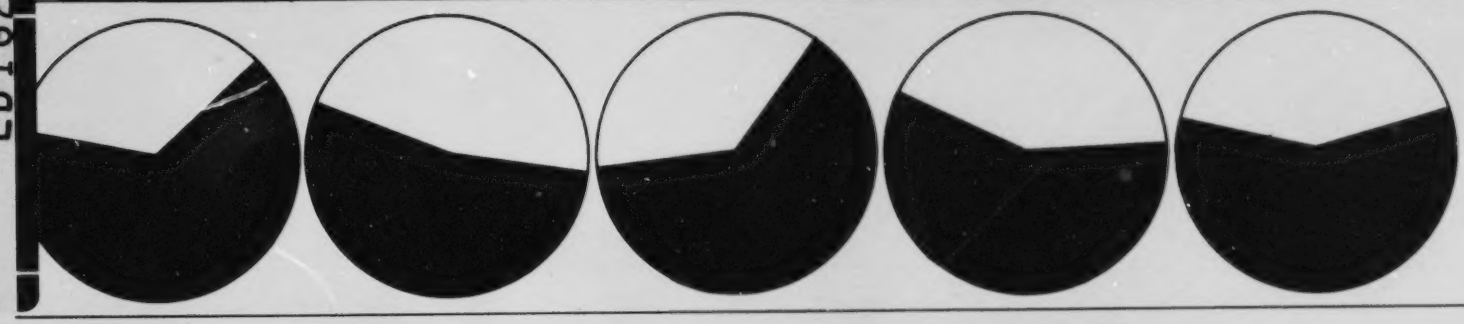

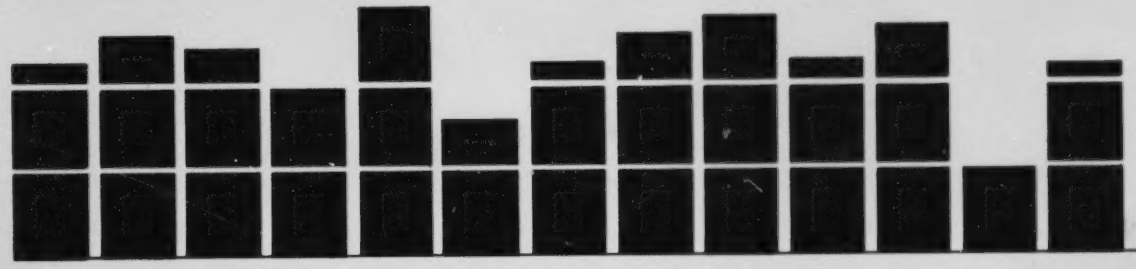

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Family Head Data

While the family data in this report were assembled by the traditional procedures for identifying a "head" for every family—with the male in husband-wife families being automatically classified as the head—the Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently changed this practice. In light of current social trends, the Bureau no longer designates any person as the "head" in husband-wife families and publishes a large body of data on persons in the family. However, this chartbook was prepared and in production before the adoption of this change. Publication is being made in the traditional format in order to avoid a long delay in the release of material which has been in great demand.

Workers of Spanish Origin: A Chartbook

U.S. Department of Labor
Ray Marshall, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Julius Shiskin, Commissioner
1978

Bulletin 1970

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Preface

This chartbook focuses on selected characteristics of the Spanish-American population and labor force. Many of the charts include data on two specific groups of Spanish origin: Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans. Although most Americans of Spanish origin are white (about 96 percent), they may be of any race. Their numbers are included in the appropriate comparative data shown for whites and blacks. In this bulletin, the category "Spanish origin" refers to persons of Spanish origin or descent as defined in appendix B.

The chartbook is divided into four sections. Part I looks at the size and composition of the labor force and at labor force participation rates. Part II portrays characteristics of the unemployed and their unemployment rates. Part III covers work experience in 1975 (weeks worked, whether usually full- or part-time employment and incidence of unemployment) and the earnings received during the year. Part IV presents data on family income and on poverty. Three appendixes include technical notes, definitions of terms, and a statistical table for each chart. Many of the data presented in the four sections and in appendix C are cross-classified by sex, family relationship, years of school completed, and other demographic and social characteristics.

This bulletin was prepared by Earl F. Mellor of the Office of Current Employment Analysis, under the guidance of Janice N. Hedges. Bernardine Finstad contributed to the statistical work, and Daniel Glazer provided compilations of unpublished data from Current Population Survey files for March 1976.

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Summary Indicators for Persons of Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish Origin as a Percent of:	
The Total Population	[redacted] 5%
The Labor Force	[redacted] 4%
Unemployed Persons	[redacted] 6%
Persons in the Labor Force with Four Years of College or More	[redacted] 2%
Persons in the Labor Force with Eight Years of School or Less	[redacted] 12%
Workers Whose Longest Job in 1975 was in a Professional or Technical Occupation	[redacted] 2%
Workers Whose Longest Job in 1975 was as a Semiskilled Worker	[redacted] 7%
Families Headed by a Person of Spanish Origin as a Percent of:	
All Families	[redacted] 4%
Families with an Income of $25,000 or More in 1975	[redacted] 2%
Families in Poverty	[redacted] 12%

Part I
Labor Force

Chart 1.
Population and Labor Force, by Spanish Origin, March 1976

Persons of Spanish origin are 5 percent of the total population and 4 percent of the civilian labor force. More than half of the population and labor force of Spanish origin is of Mexican origin or descent.

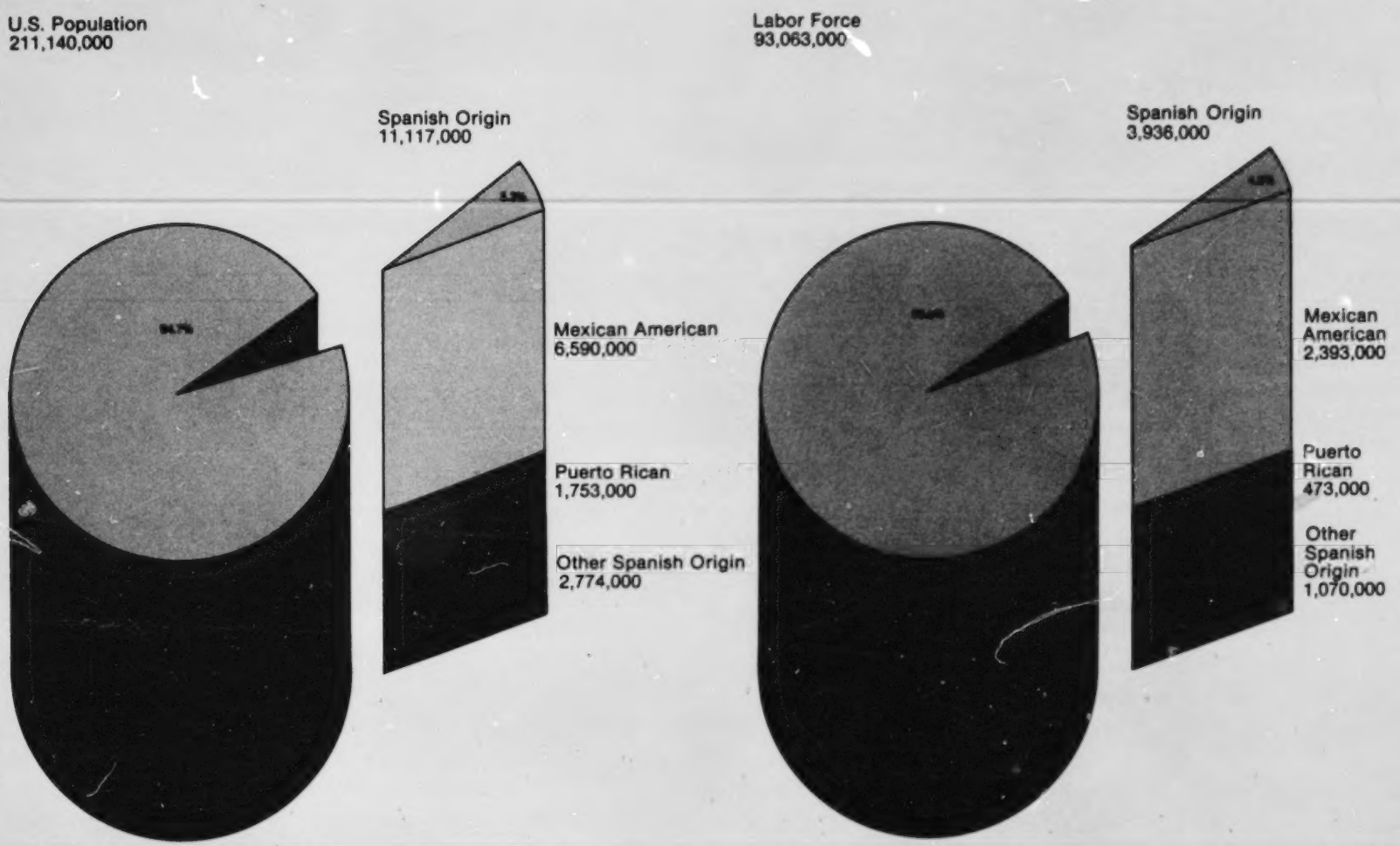

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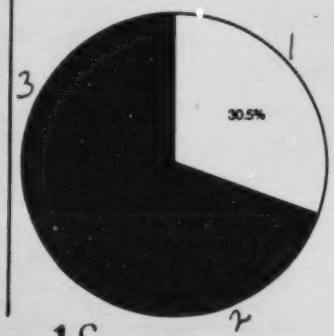
Chart 2.
Residence of the Labor Force, by Spanish Origin and Race, March 1976

Members of the labor force of Spanish origin are much more likely than the overall labor force to reside in the central cities of metropolitan areas. This is particularly true of Puerto Ricans.

Nonmetropolitan 1

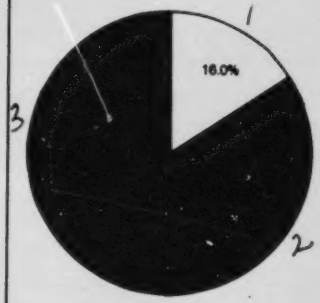
Metropolitan:
Suburbs 2
Central Cities 3

All Persons



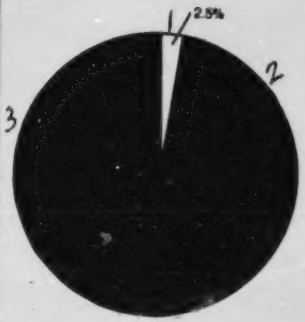
Spanish Origin

Total

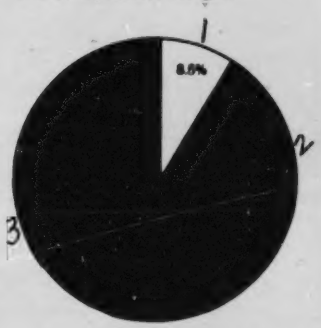


Mexican American

Puerto Rican



Other Spanish Origin



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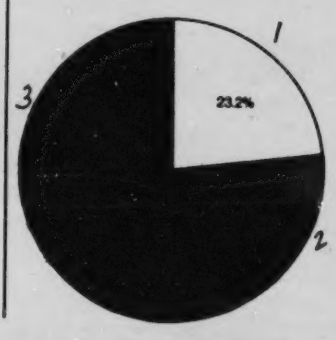


White

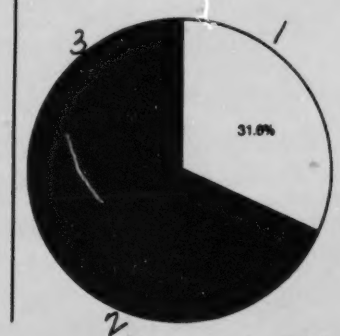
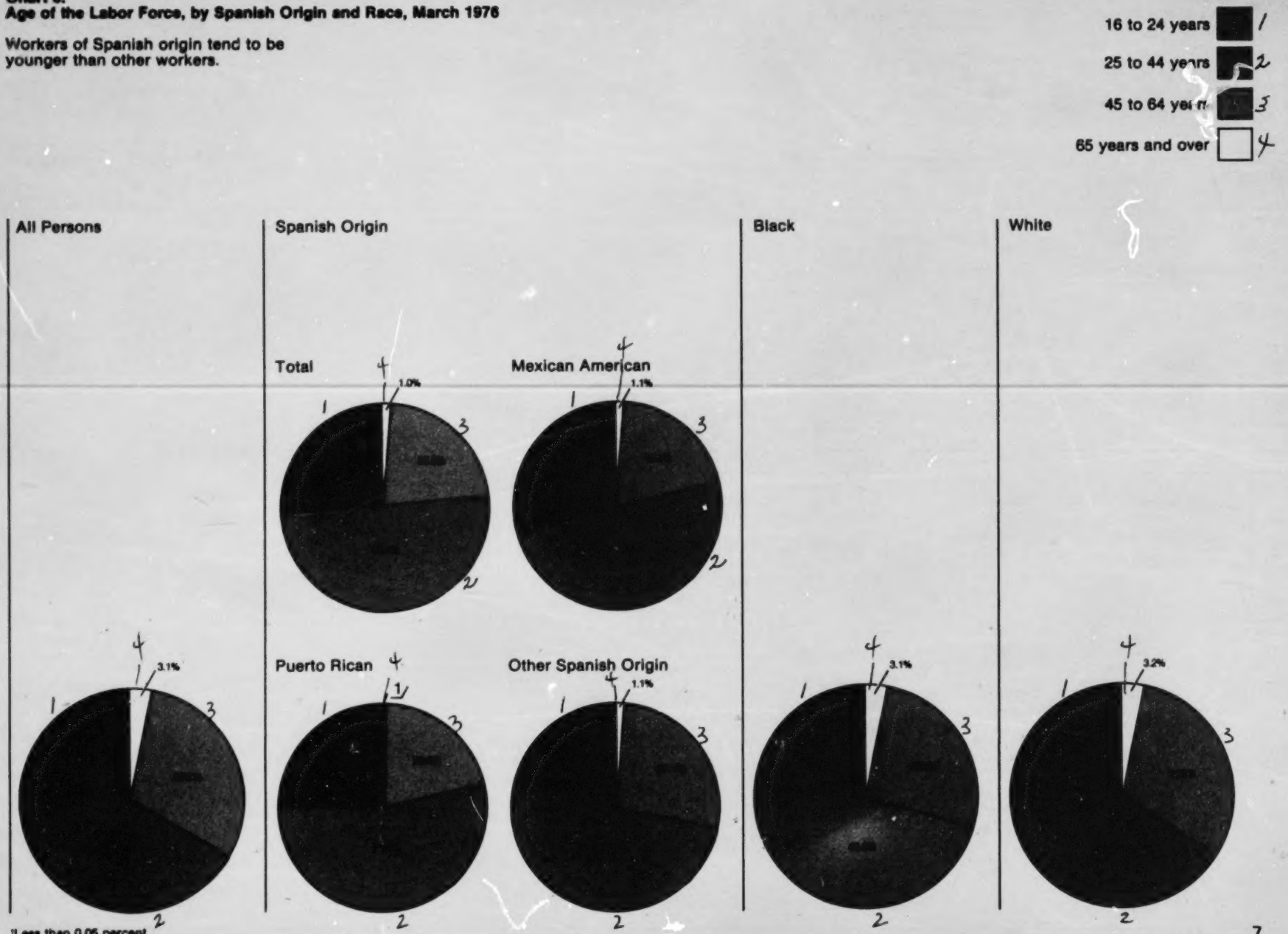


Chart 3.
Age of the Labor Force, by Spanish Origin and Race, March 1976

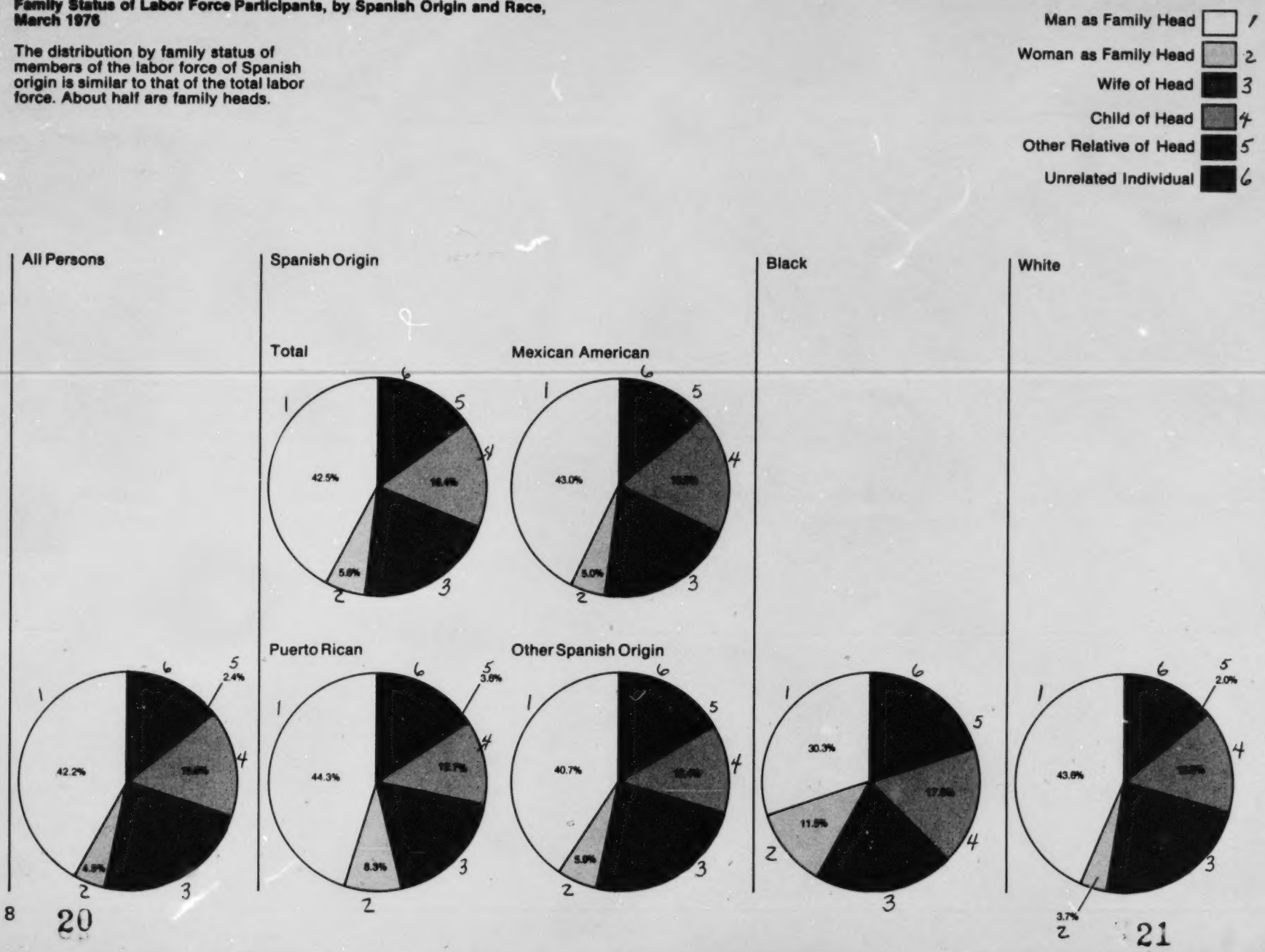
Workers of Spanish origin tend to be younger than other workers.



[1]Less than 0.05 percent.

Chart 4.
Family Status of Labor Force Participants, by Spanish Origin and Race, March 1976

The distribution by family status of members of the labor force of Spanish origin is similar to that of the total labor force. About half are family heads.



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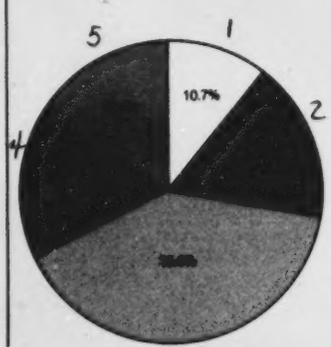
21

Chart 5.
Years of School Completed by Labor Force Participants, by Spanish Origin and Race, March 1976

Workers of Spanish origin as a group have completed fewer years of school than other workers.

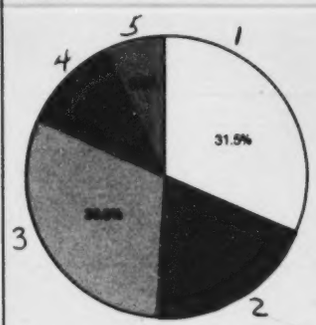
8 Years or Less 1
1 to 3 Years of High School 2
4 Years of High School 3
1 to 3 Years of College 4
4 Years of College or More 5

All Persons

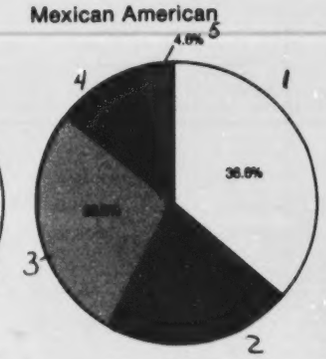


Spanish Origin

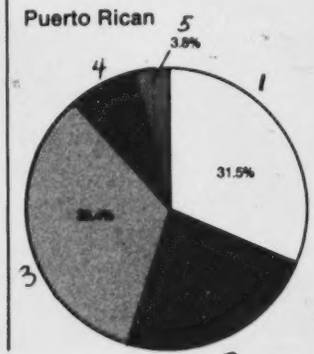
Total



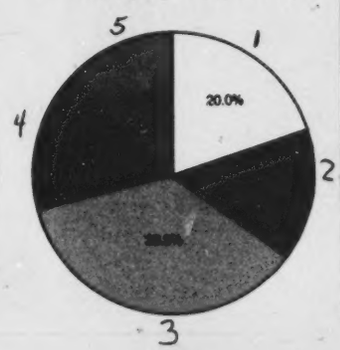
Mexican American



Puerto Rican



Other Spanish Origin



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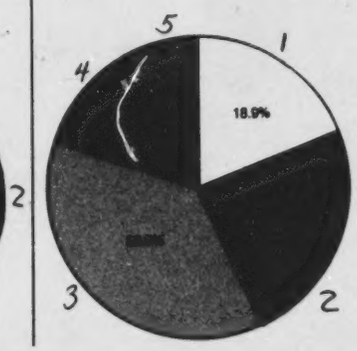

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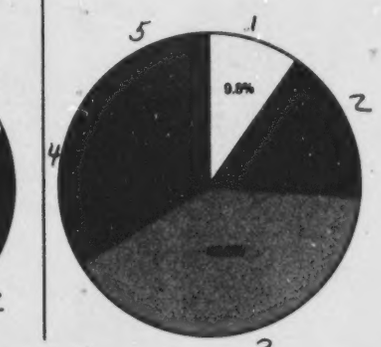

22 3

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Chart 6.
Labor Force Participation Rates, by Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race, March 1976

Men of Spanish origin are as likely as all men to be in the labor force. Among women, however, those of Spanish origin are less likely to be in the labor force.

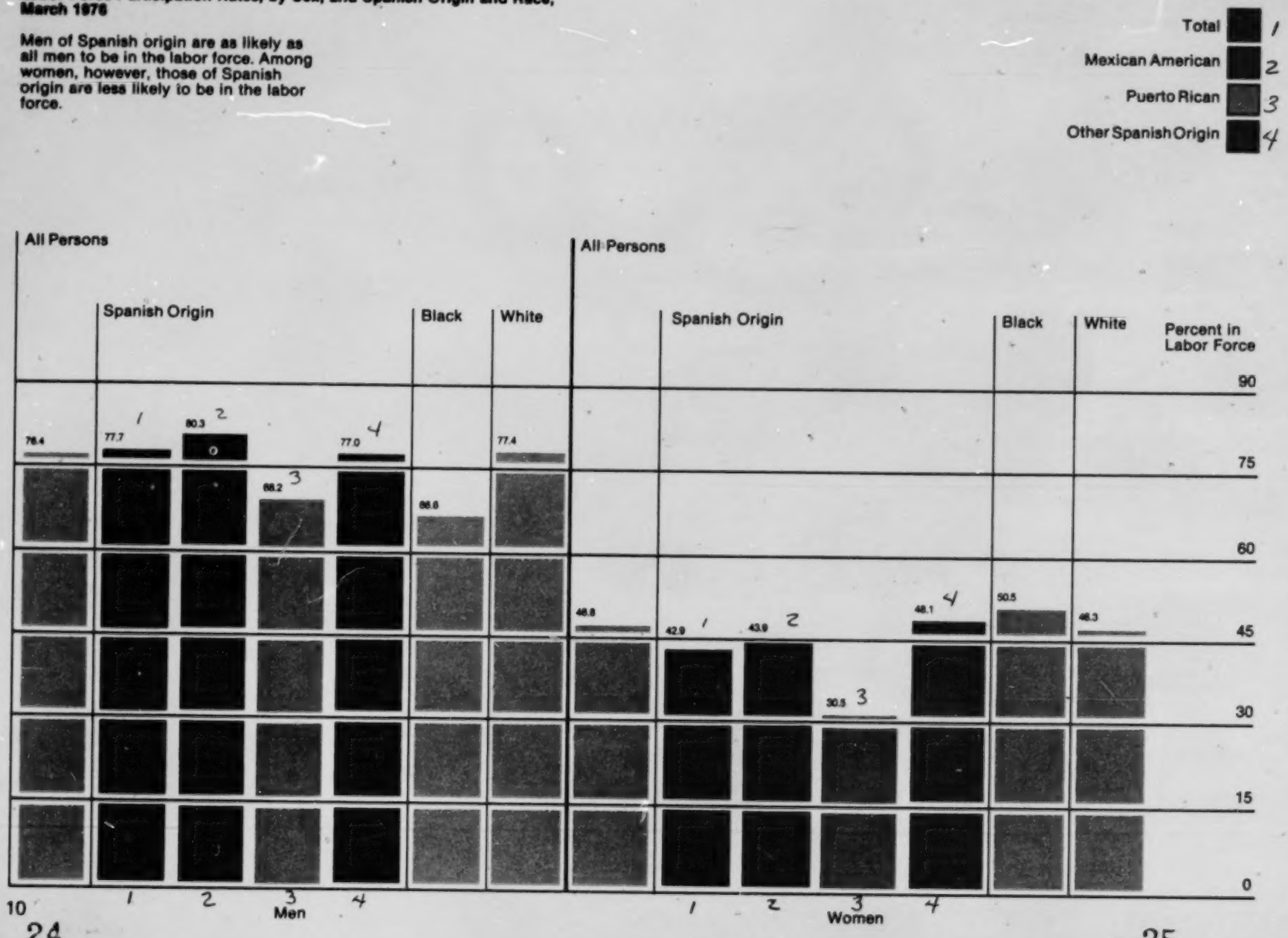


Chart 7.
Labor Force Participation Rates, by Age, Sex, and Spanish Origin, March 1976

Among persons of Spanish origin, as among all persons, labor force participation is highest for those 25 to 44 years old, and lowest for those 65 and over.

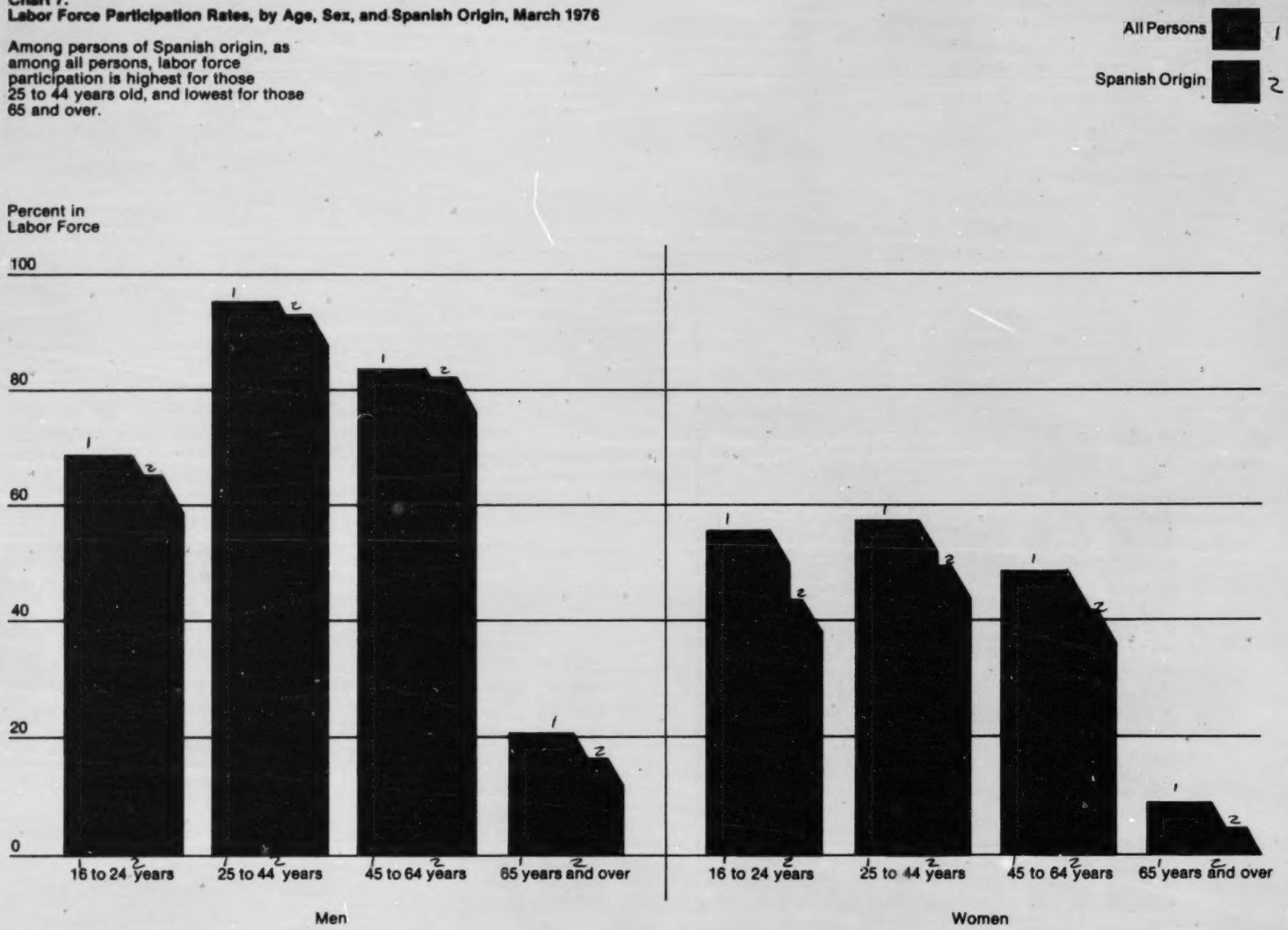


Chart 8.
Labor Force Participation Rates of Family Heads, by Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race, March 1976

Among men who head families, those of Spanish origin are more likely than others to be in the labor force. The opposite is true for women who head families.

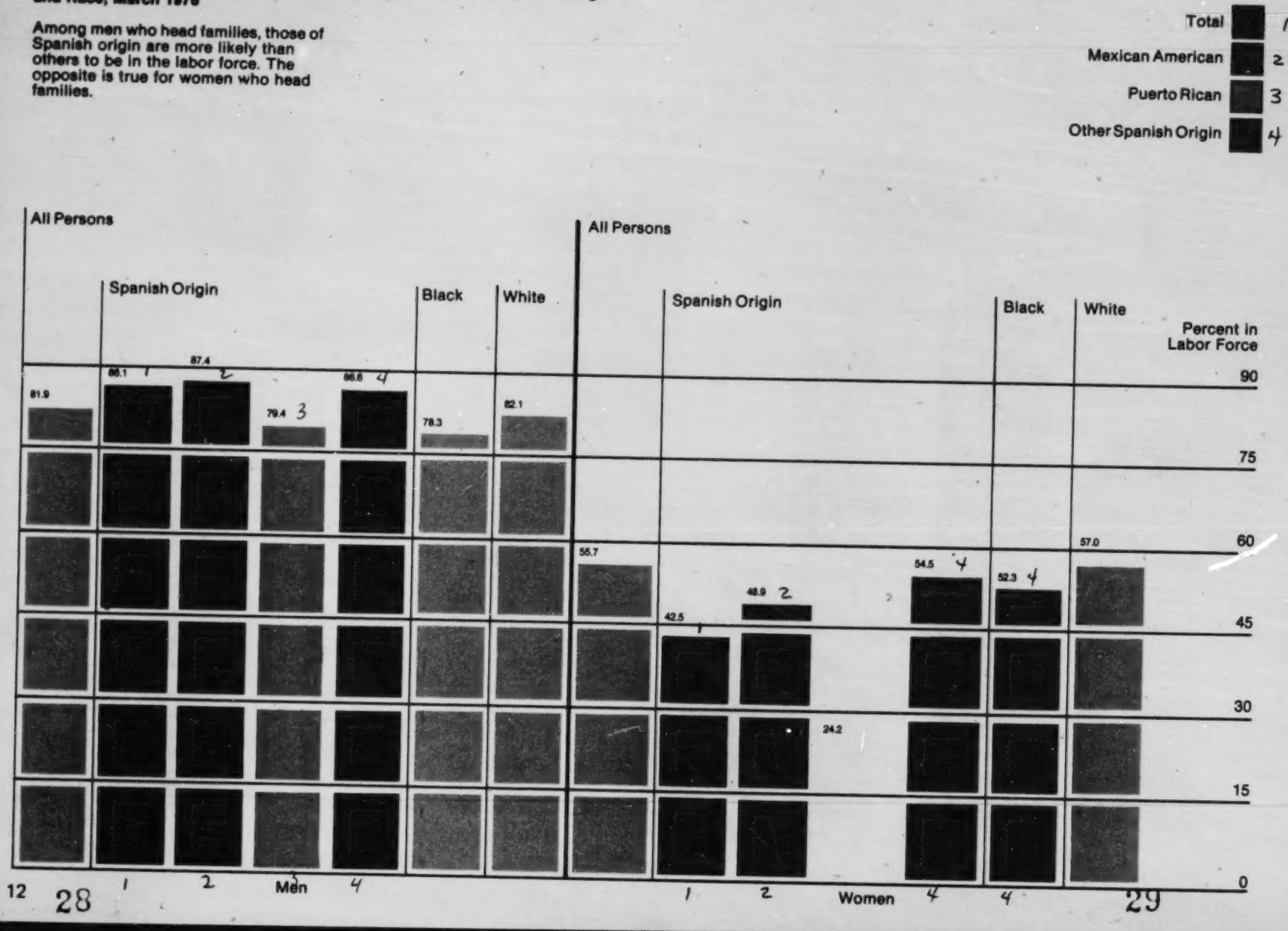
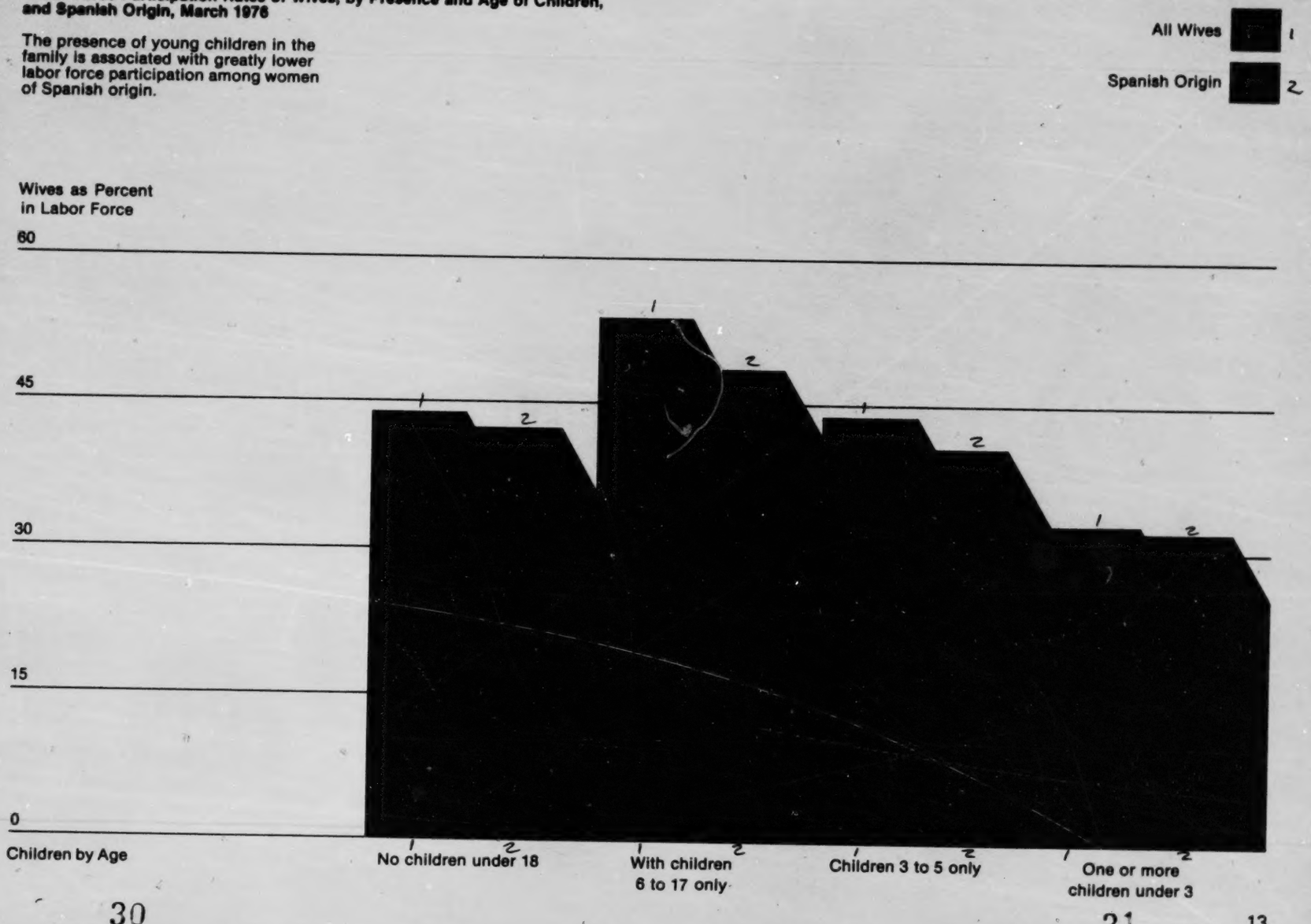


Chart 9.
Labor Force Participation Rates of Wives, by Presence and Age of Children, and Spanish Origin, March 1976

The presence of young children in the family is associated with greatly lower labor force participation among women of Spanish origin.



Part II
Unemployment

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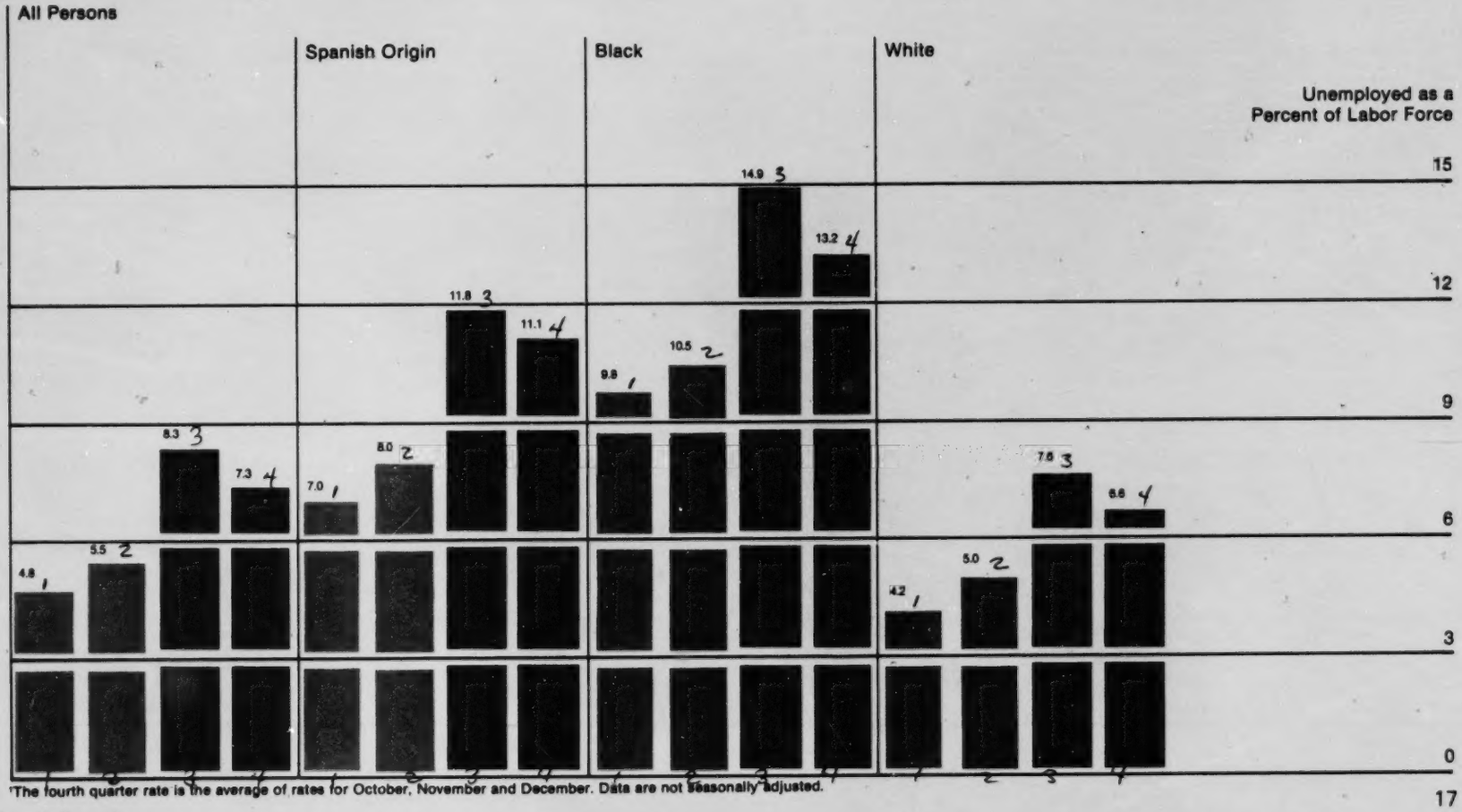
Chart 10.
Unemployment Rates, by Spanish Origin and Race, Fourth Quarter 1973-76

The unemployment rate of persons of Spanish origin, as for all persons, fluctuates with the state of the economy. The rate for workers of Spanish origin, however, is consistently higher than that of the overall population, although lower than that of blacks.



[1]The fourth quarter rate is the average of rates for October, November and December. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Chart 11.
Unemployed Persons, by Age, and Spanish Origin and Race, March 1976

Youth 16 to 24 years old account for two-fifths of the unemployed persons of Spanish origin—about the same proportion as among all the unemployed.

16 to 24 Years 1
25 to 44 Years 2
45 to 64 Years 3
65 Years and Over 4

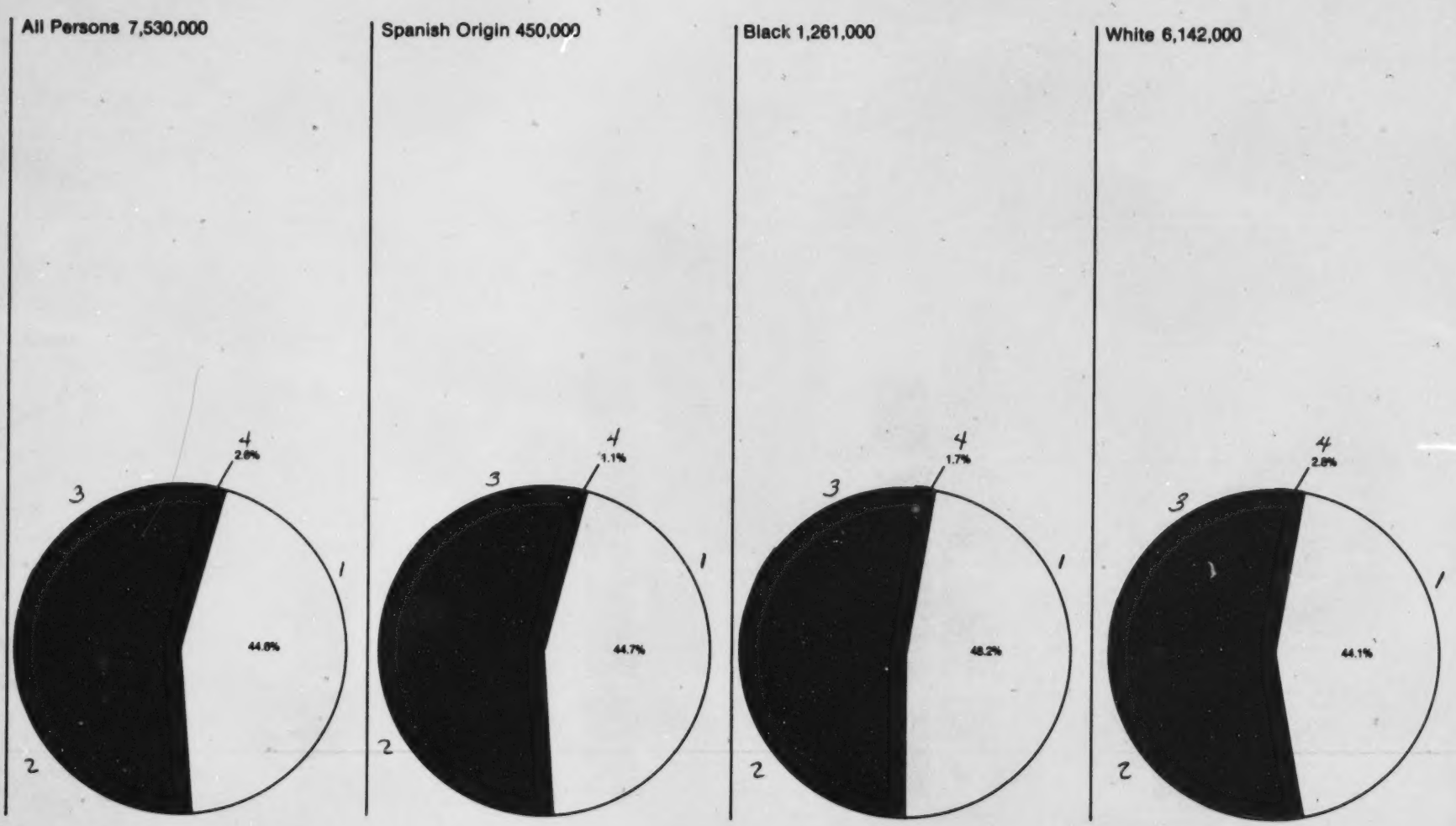


Chart 12.
Family Status of the Unemployed, by Spanish Origin and Race, March 1976

Of almost one-half million persons of Spanish origin who were unemployed in March 1976, about one-third were family heads. One-quarter were wives.

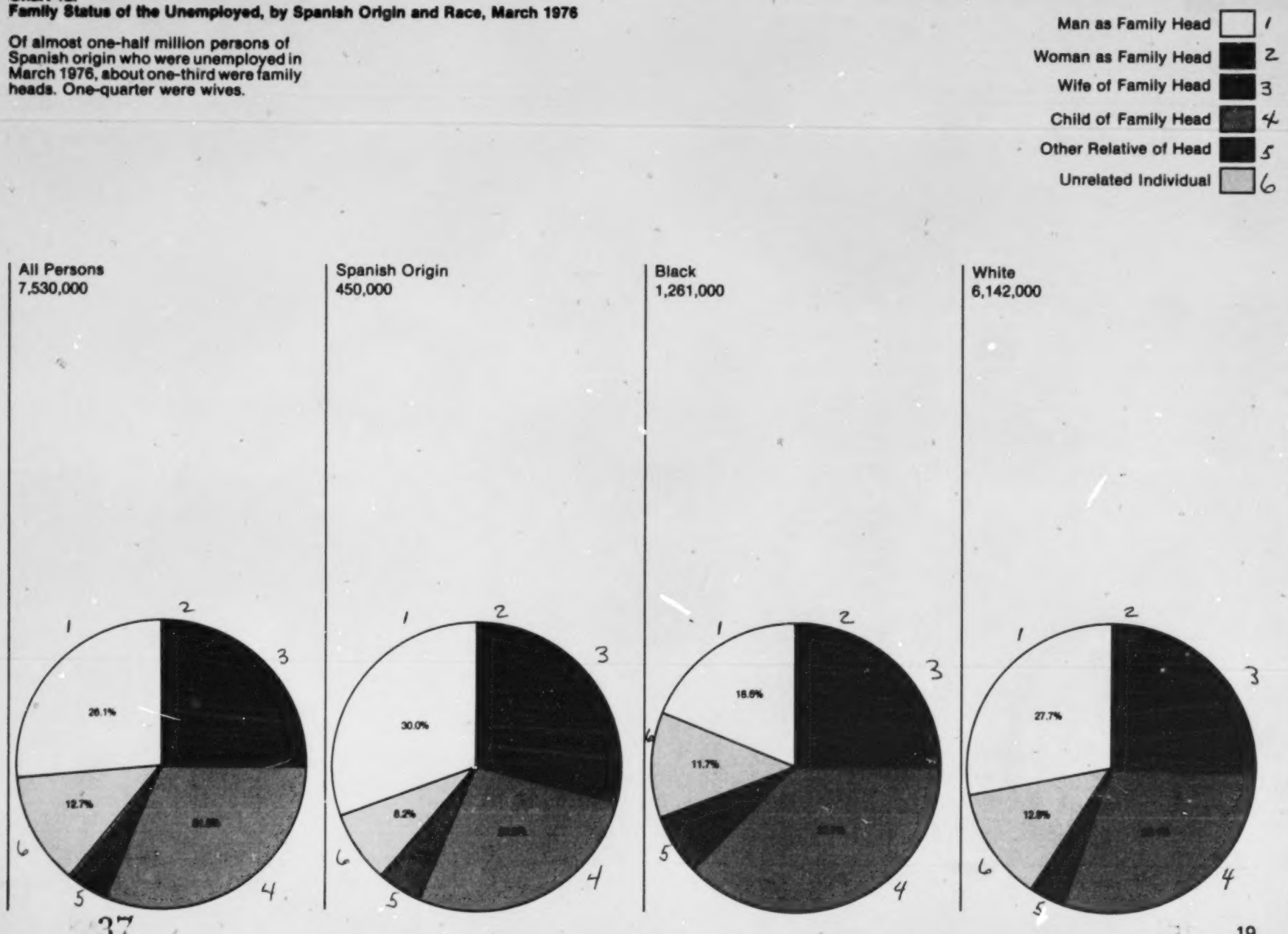


Chart 13.
Unemployment Rates, by Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race, March 1976

Men and women of Spanish origin have lower unemployment rates on average than black men and women. Puerto Ricans, however, are about as likely as blacks to be jobless.

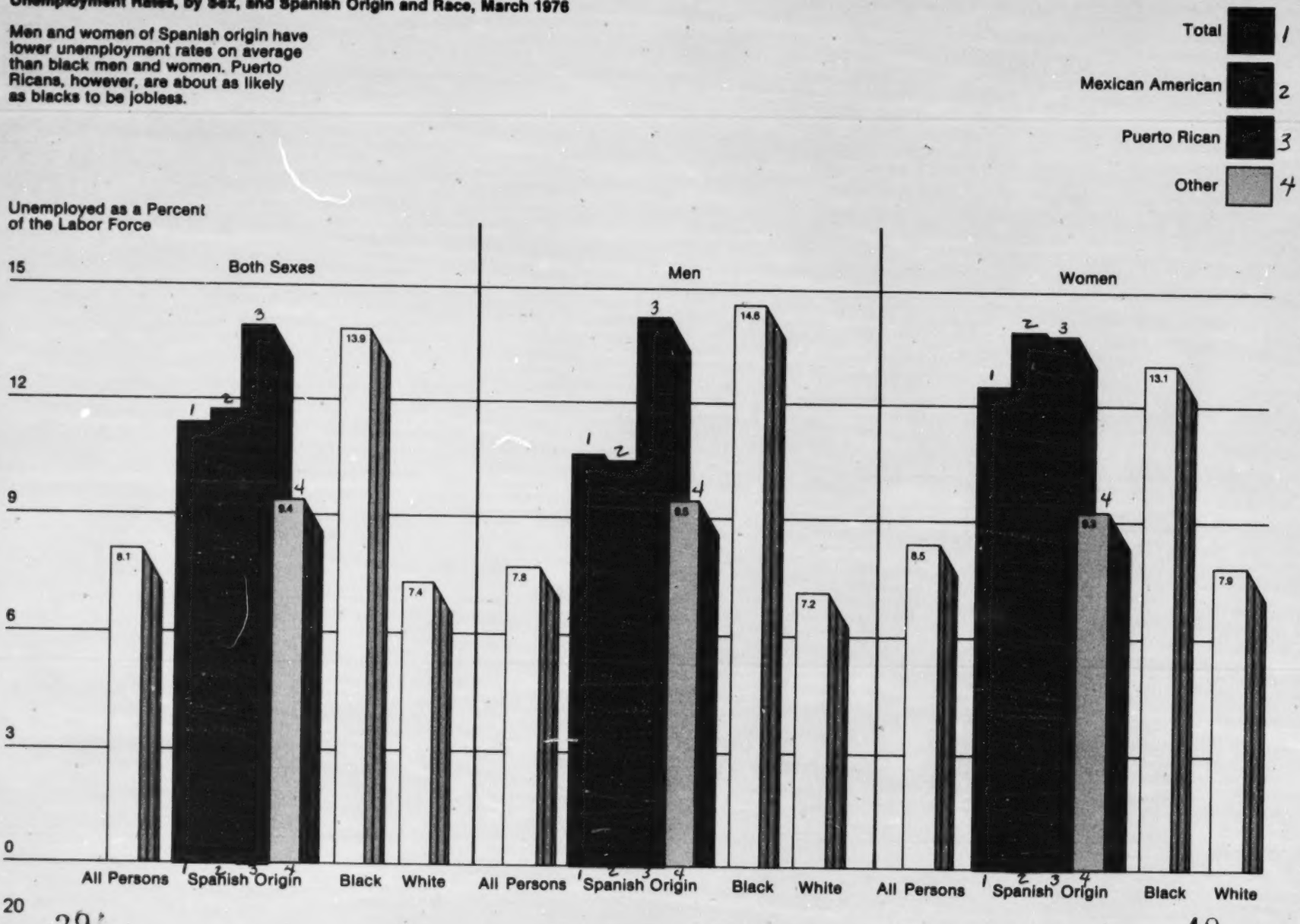
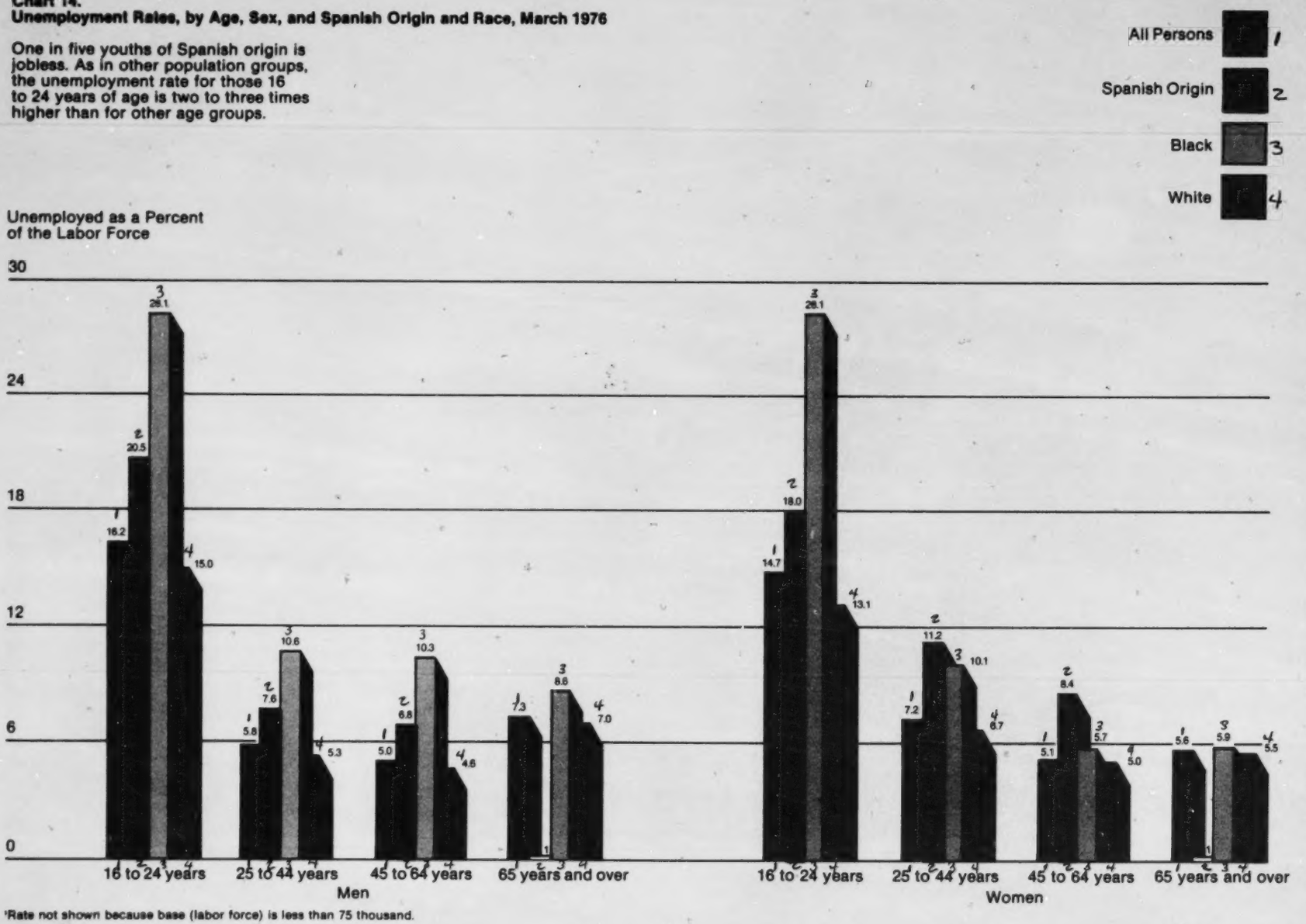


Chart 14.
Unemployment Rates, by Age, Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race, March 1976

One in five youths of Spanish origin is jobless. As in other population groups, the unemployment rate for those 16 to 24 years of age is two to three times higher than for other age groups.



[1]Rate not shown because base (labor force) is less than 75 thousand.

Chart 15.
Unemployment Rates of Family Heads, Wives, and Unrelated Individuals, by Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race, March 1976

Among family heads, the unemployment rate for men of Spanish origin in March 1976 was 8.1 percent—higher than that for all men. The rate for women of Spanish origin was about the same as for all women.

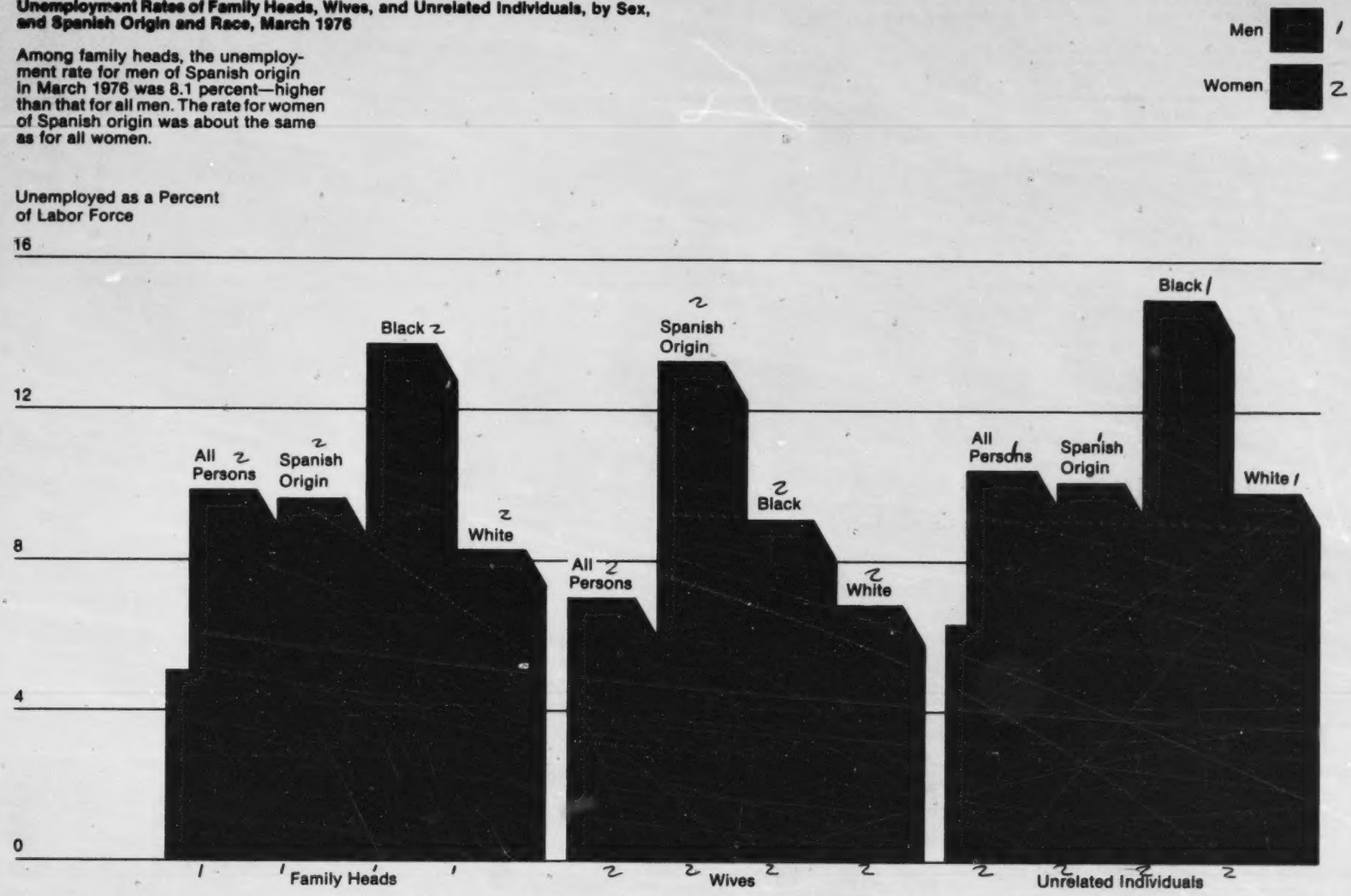
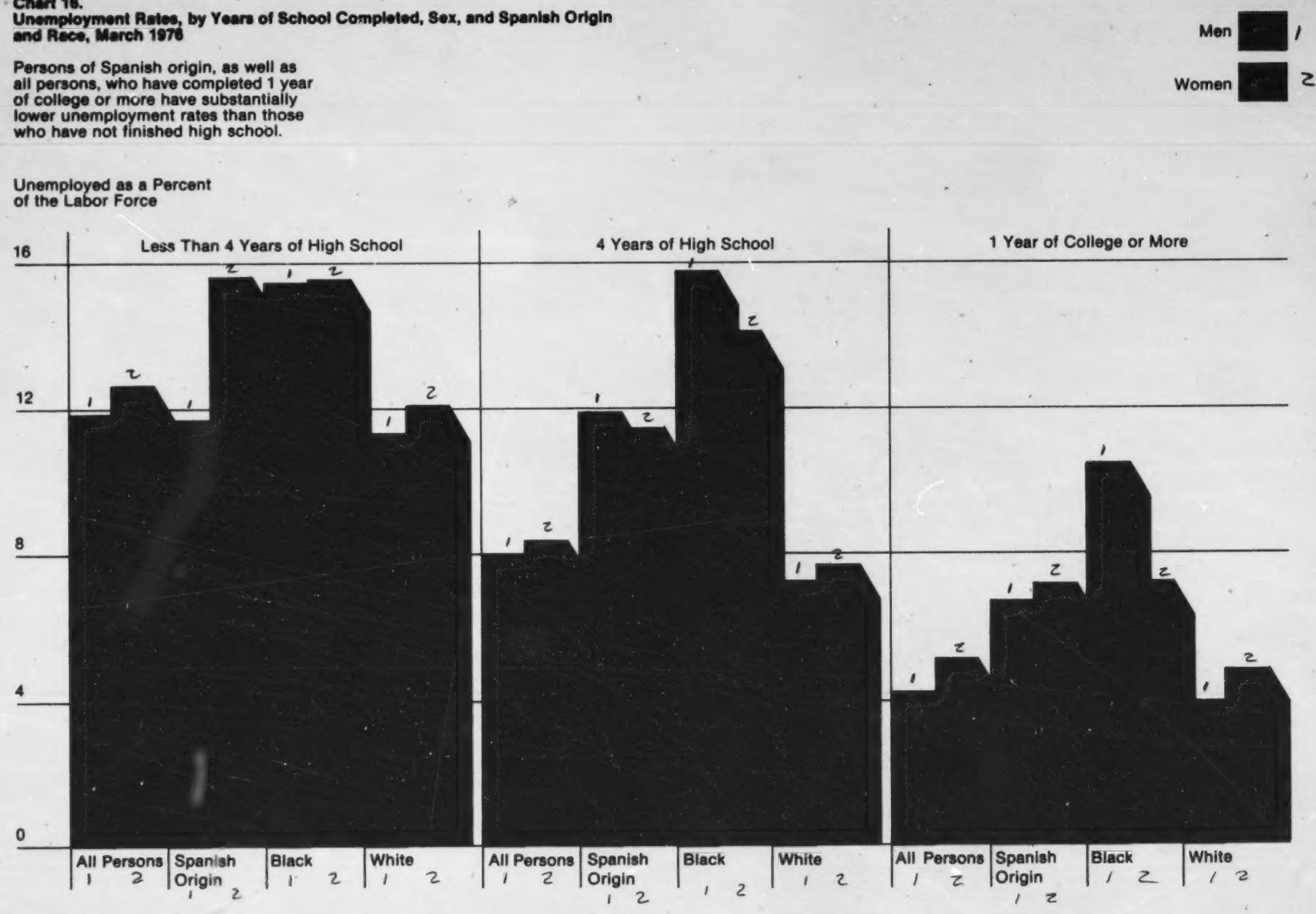


Chart 16.
Unemployment Rates, by Years of School Completed, Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race, March 1976

Persons of Spanish origin, as well as all persons, who have completed 1 year of college or more have substantially lower unemployment rates than those who have not finished high school.



Part III
Work Experience and Earnings

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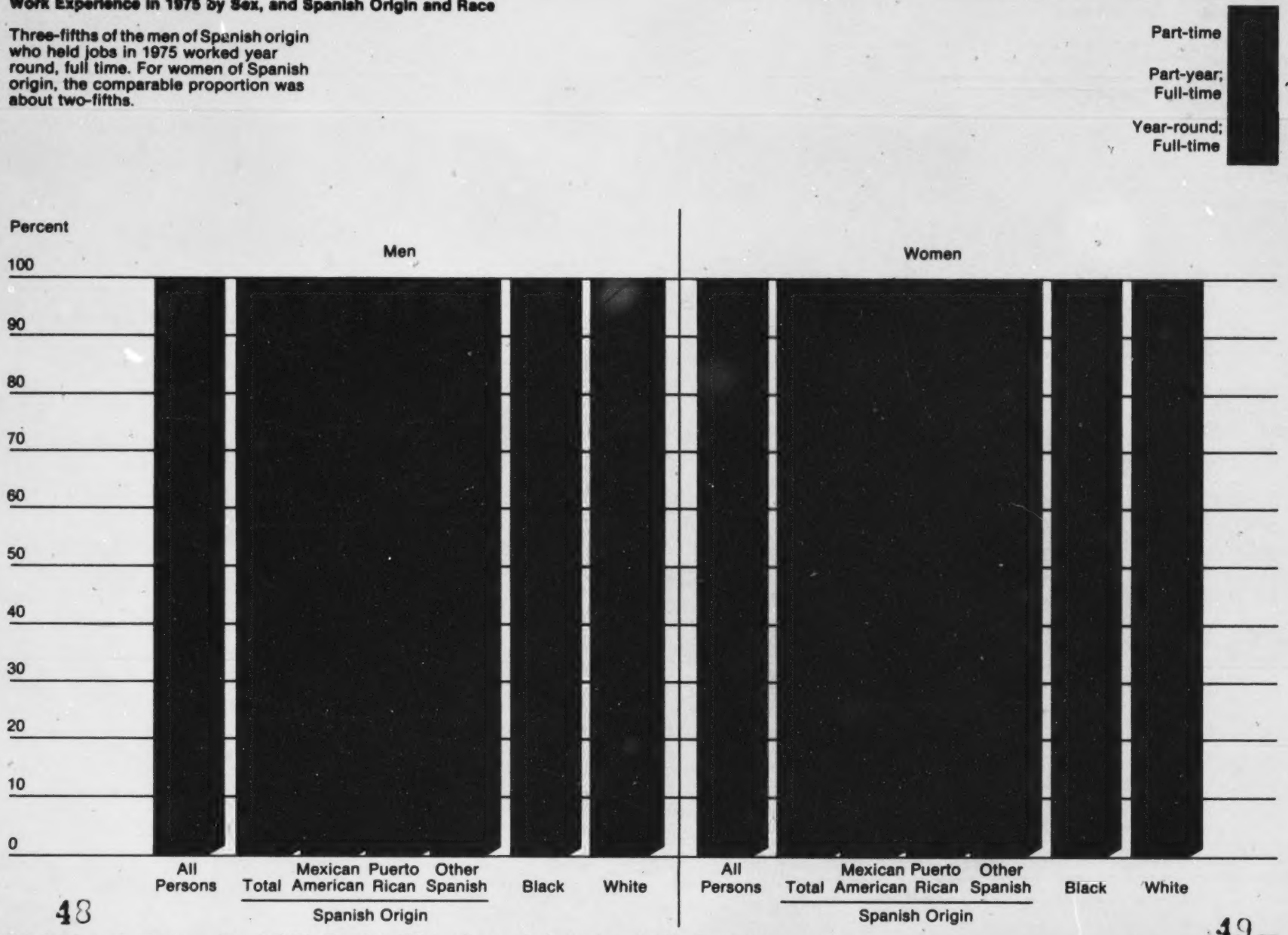
Chart 17.
Work Experience in 1975 by Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race

Three-fifths of the men of Spanish origin who held jobs in 1975 worked year round, full time. For women of Spanish origin, the comparable proportion was about two-fifths.



Note: A year-round worker is one who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1975; a part-year worker is one who worked 1 to 49 weeks.

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Chart 18.
Year-round, Full-time Work Experience in 1975 of Family Heads, by Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race

Among family heads who worked in 1975, men of Spanish origin were less likely than all men to have worked year round, full time. Women of Spanish origin who worked in 1975 were as likely as all women to have worked year round, full time.

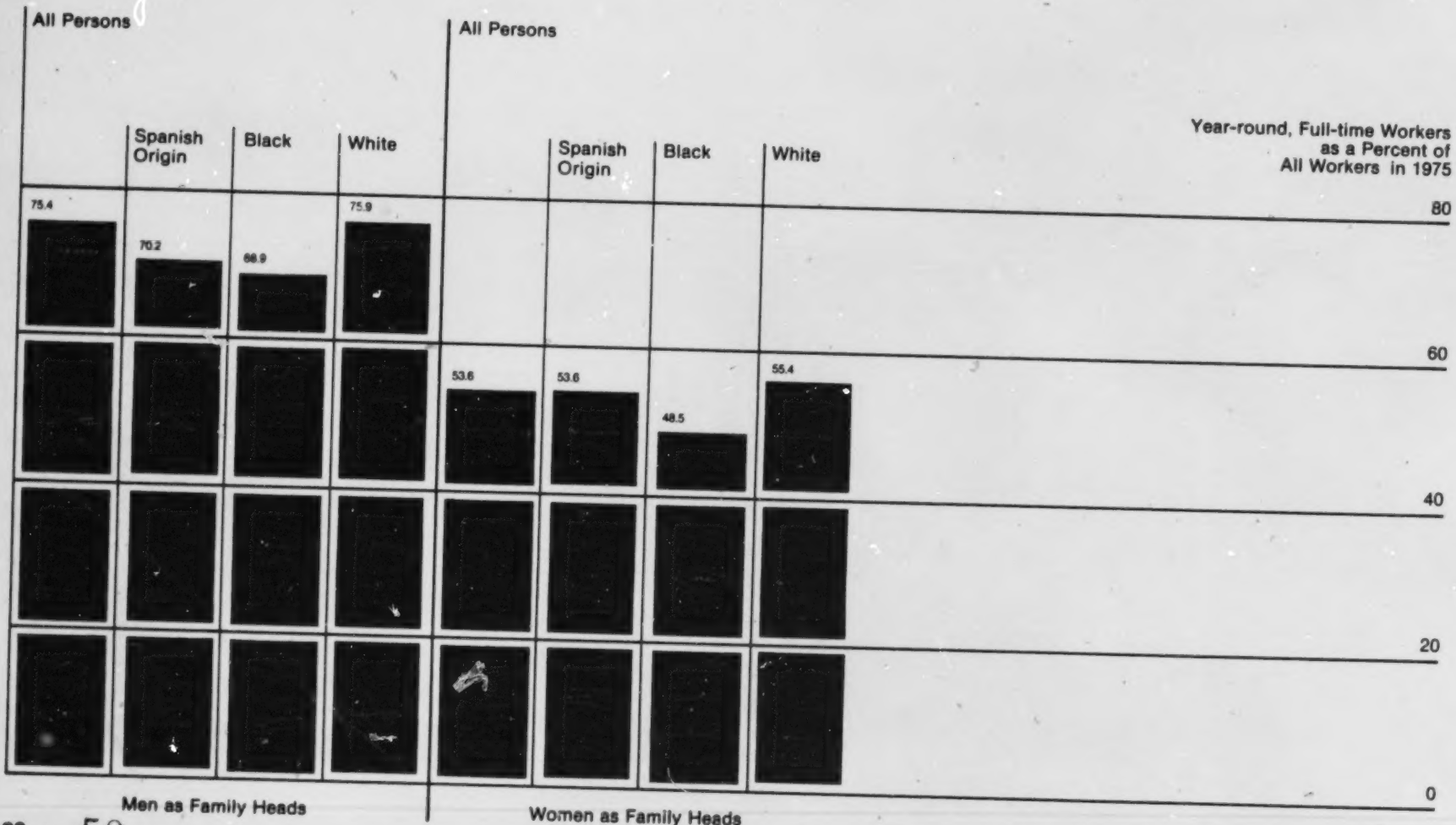


Chart 19.
Employment in 1975, by Occupation, Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race

Workers of Spanish origin are much less likely than the total working population to be employed in the professional and technical, and managerial and administrative occupation groups. They are far more likely to be employed as skilled or unskilled manual workers.

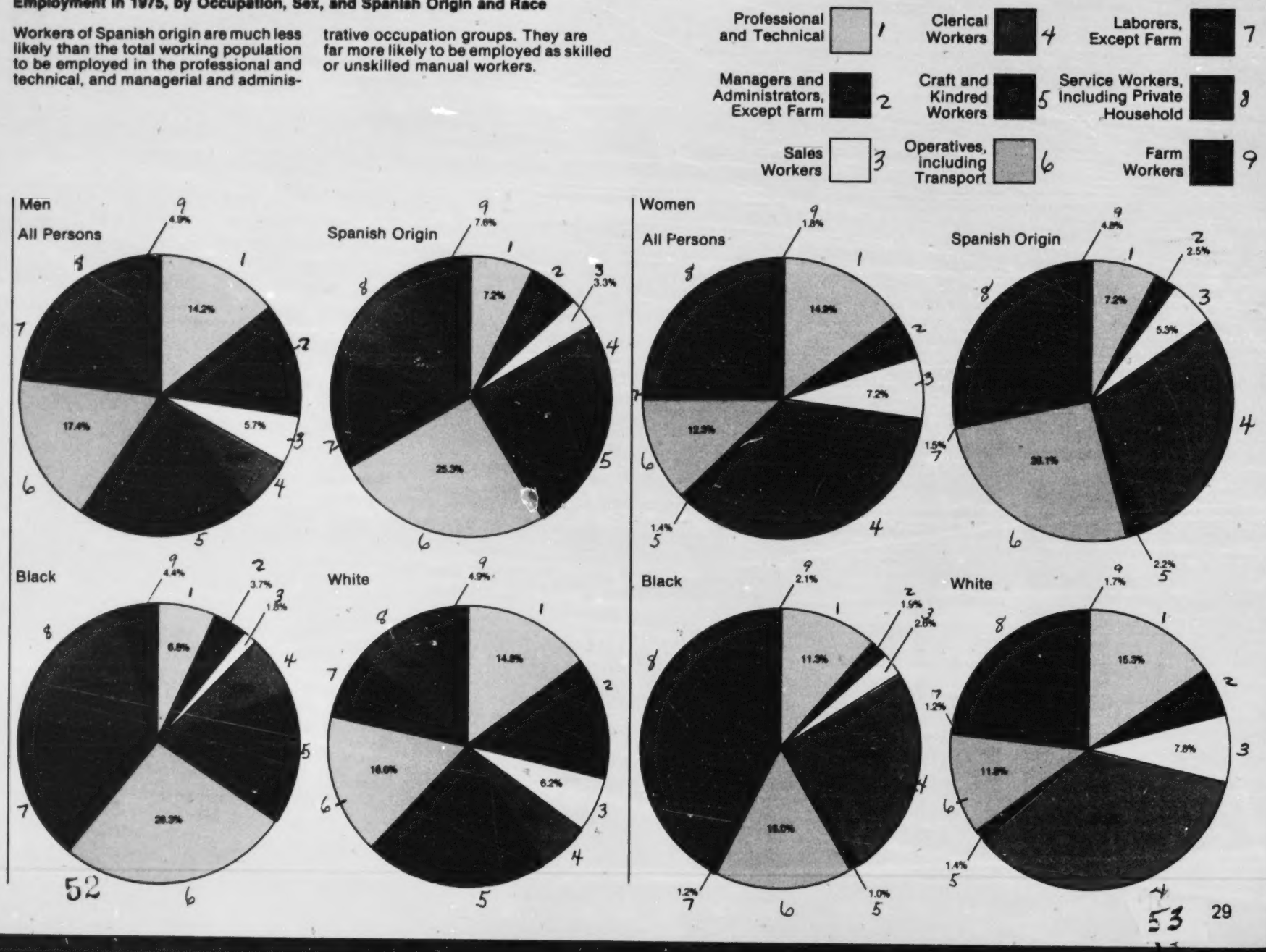


Chart 20.
Incidence of Unemployment in 1975, by Spanish Origin and Race

About one-quarter of the persons of Spanish origin in the labor force in 1975 experienced some unemployment—a proportion somewhat greater than that of the total labor force, but less than that of the black labor force.

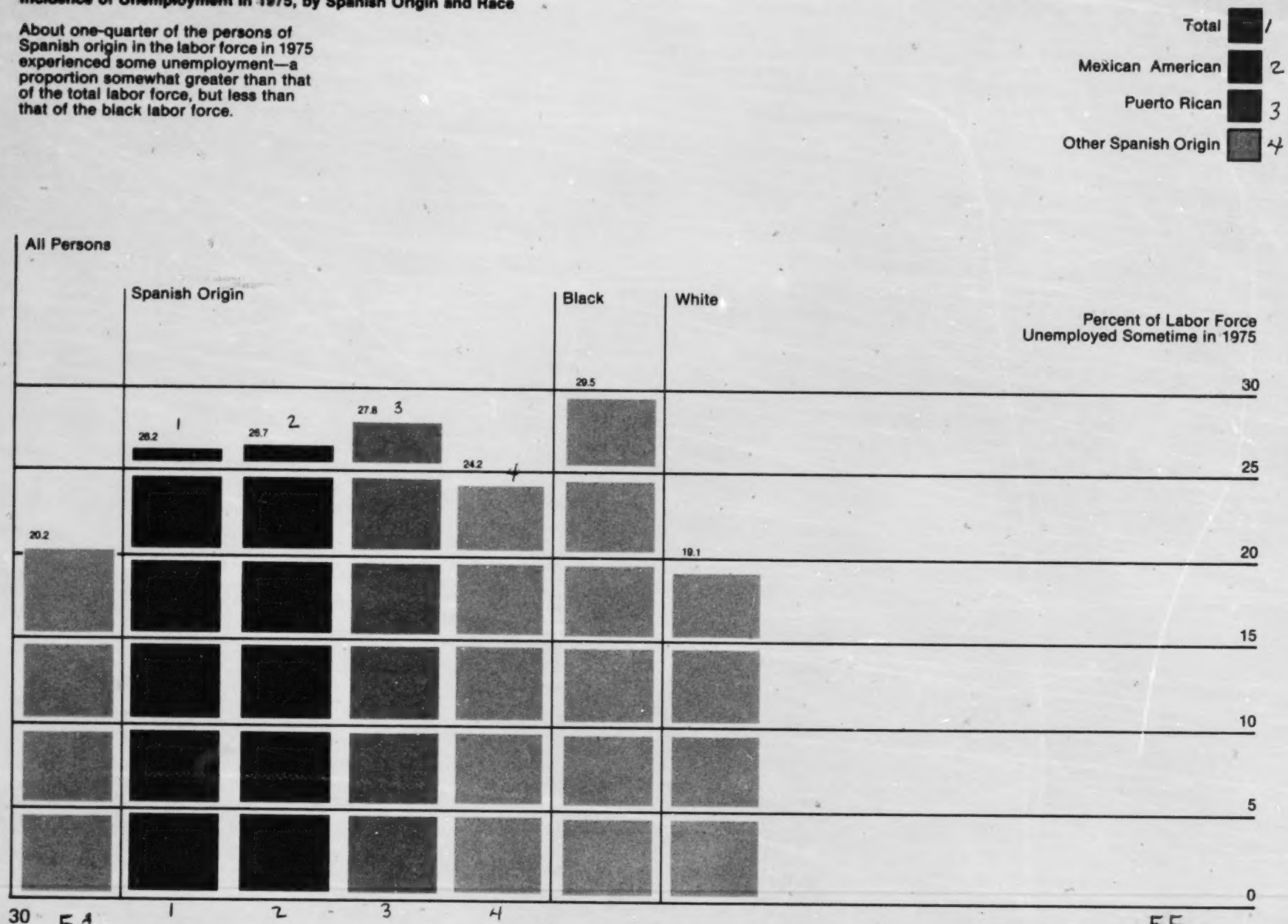


Chart 21.
Median Annual Earnings of Persons Who Worked in 1975, by Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race

Median earnings for men of Spanish origin were about seven-tenths of those of all men in 1975. The median for women of Spanish origin was about nine-tenths of that of all women.

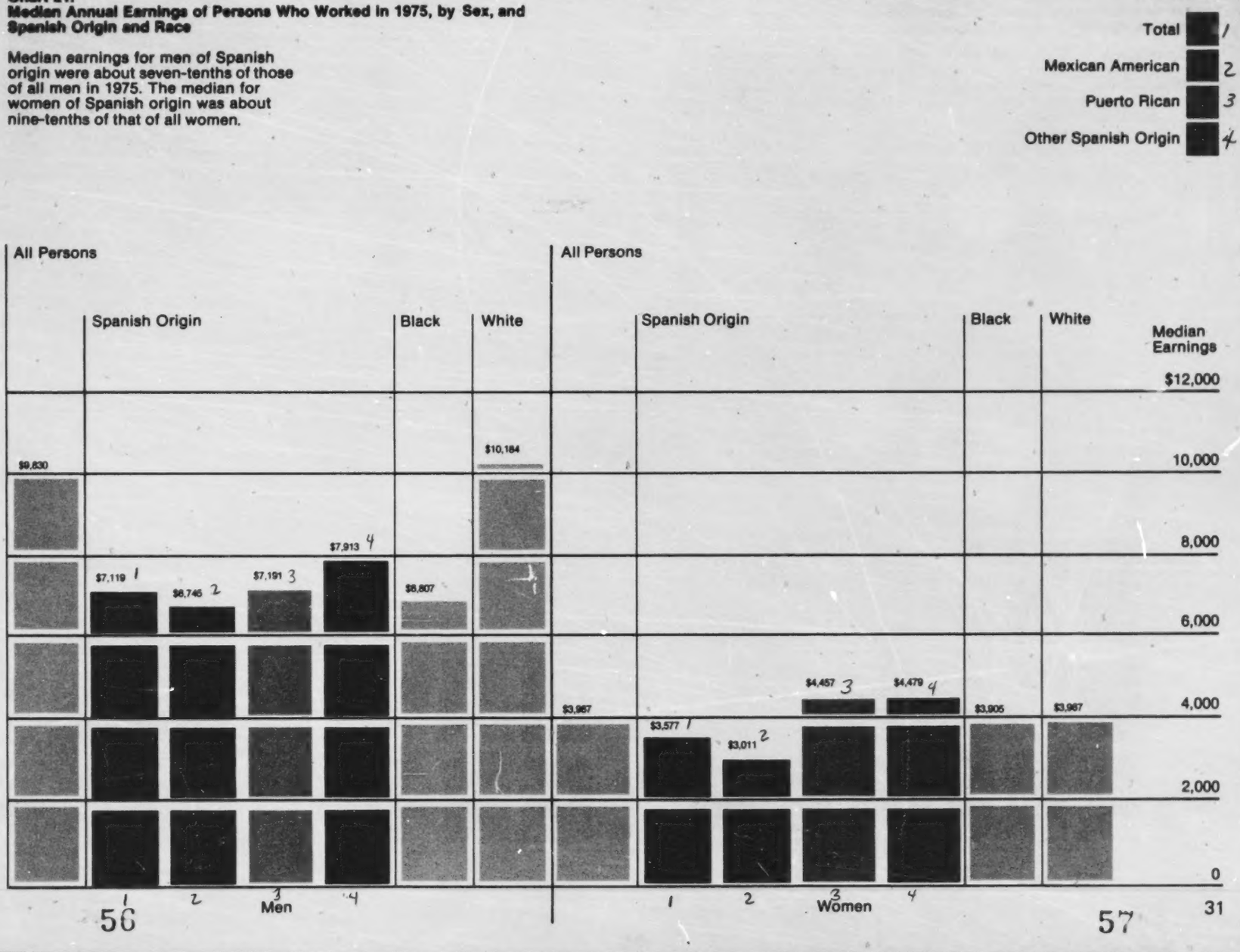


Chart 22A.
Median Annual Earnings of Persons Who Worked Year round, Full time in 1975, by Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race

Median earnings for men of Spanish origin who worked year round, full time in 1975 were about three-quarters of those for all year-round, full-time workers and the same as their black counterparts. Among women who worked year round, full time, those of Spanish origin earned less than their black counterparts.

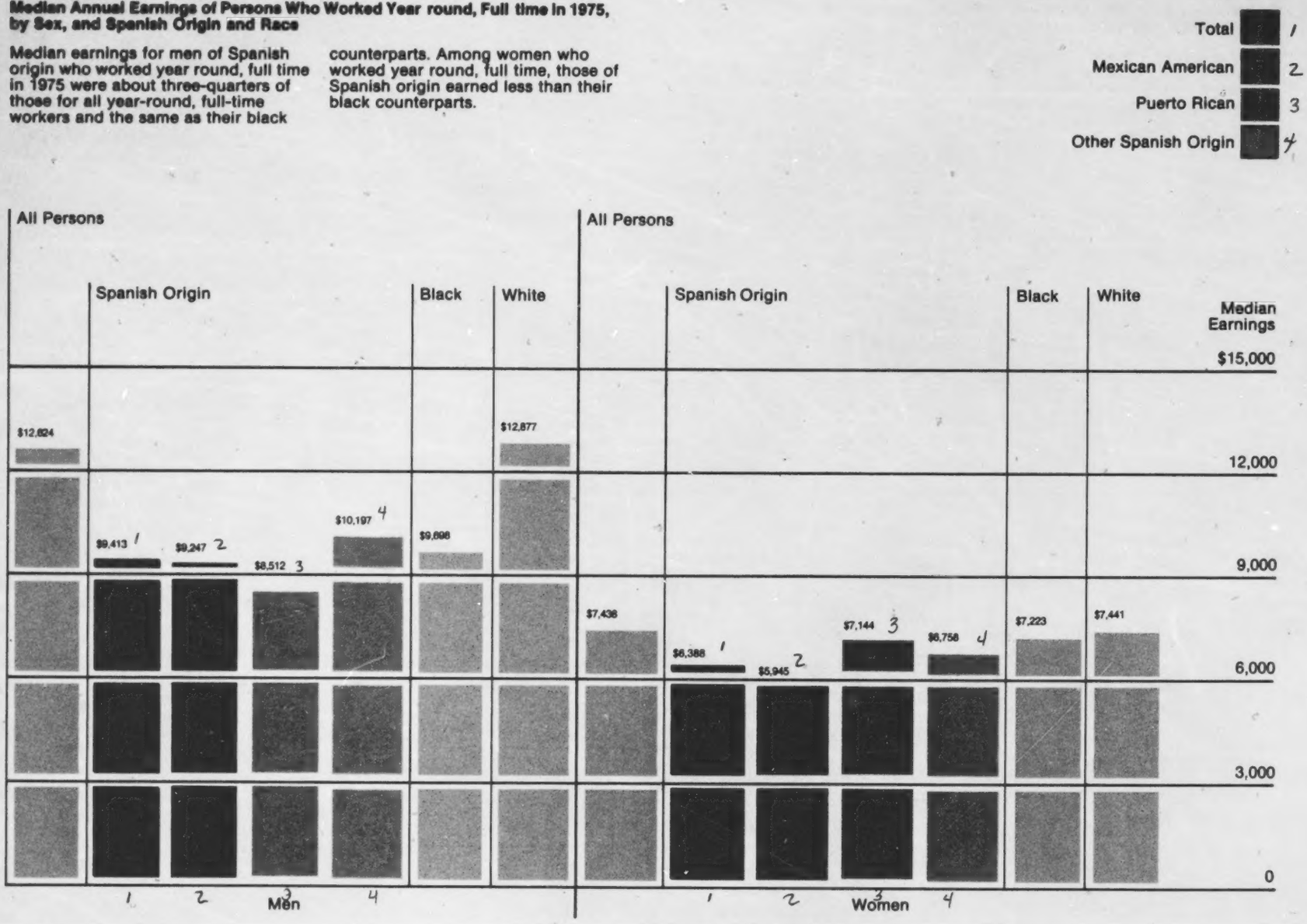


Chart 22B.
Distribution of Annual Earnings of Persons Who Worked Year round, Full time in 1975, by Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race

About 16 percent of the men of Spanish origin, but only 2 percent of the women, earned $15,000 or more for year-round, full-time work in 1975. Among all year-round, full-time workers, about 35 percent of the men and 5 percent of the women had 1975 earnings of $15,000 or more.

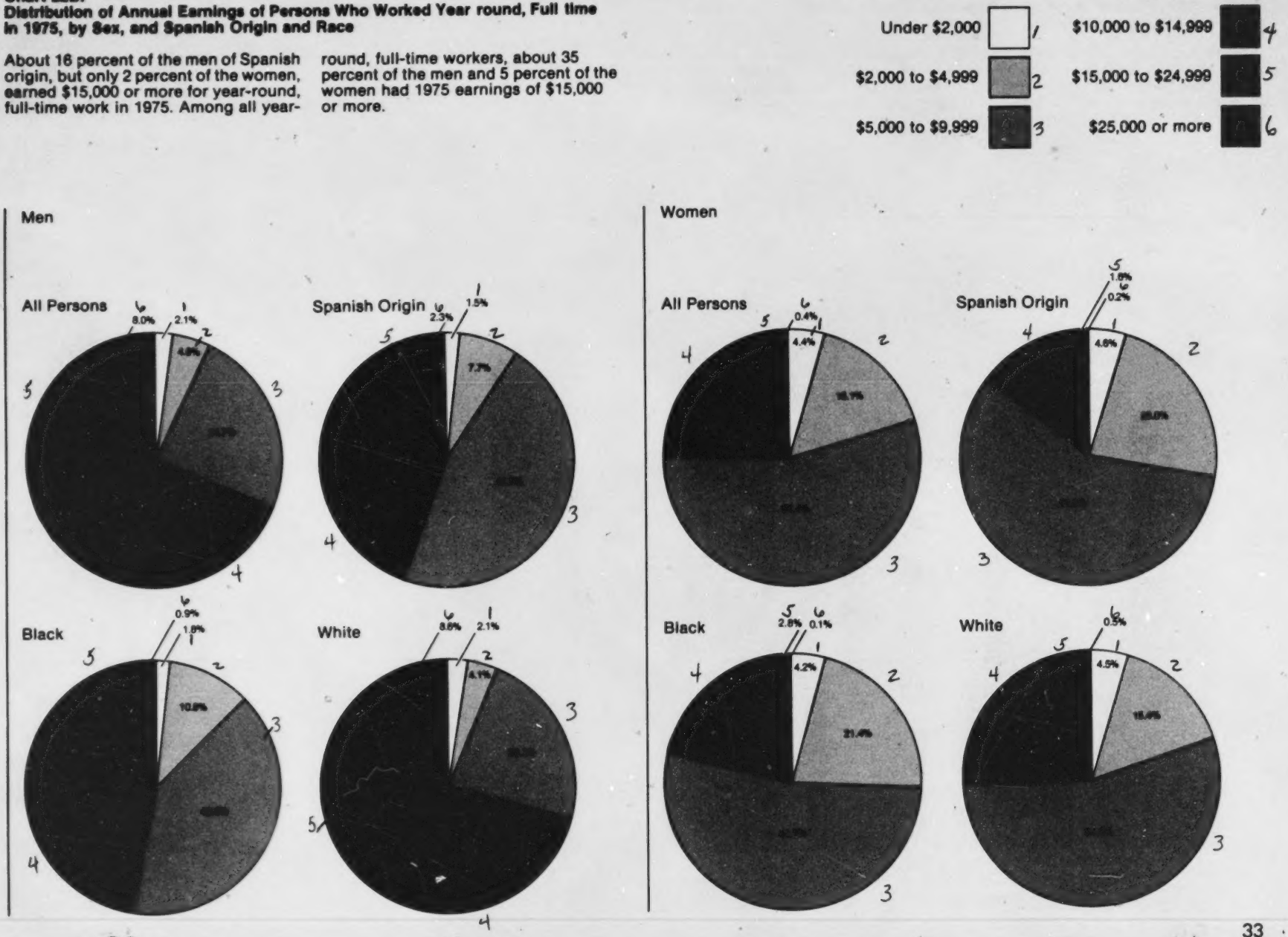


Chart 23.
Median Annual Earnings of Family Heads, by Work Experience in 1975, Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race

Among family heads who worked in 1975, men of Spanish origin earned less than black men, while women of Spanish origin and black women had about the same earnings. Among family heads who worked year round, full time in 1975, both men and women of Spanish origin had earnings below their black counterparts.

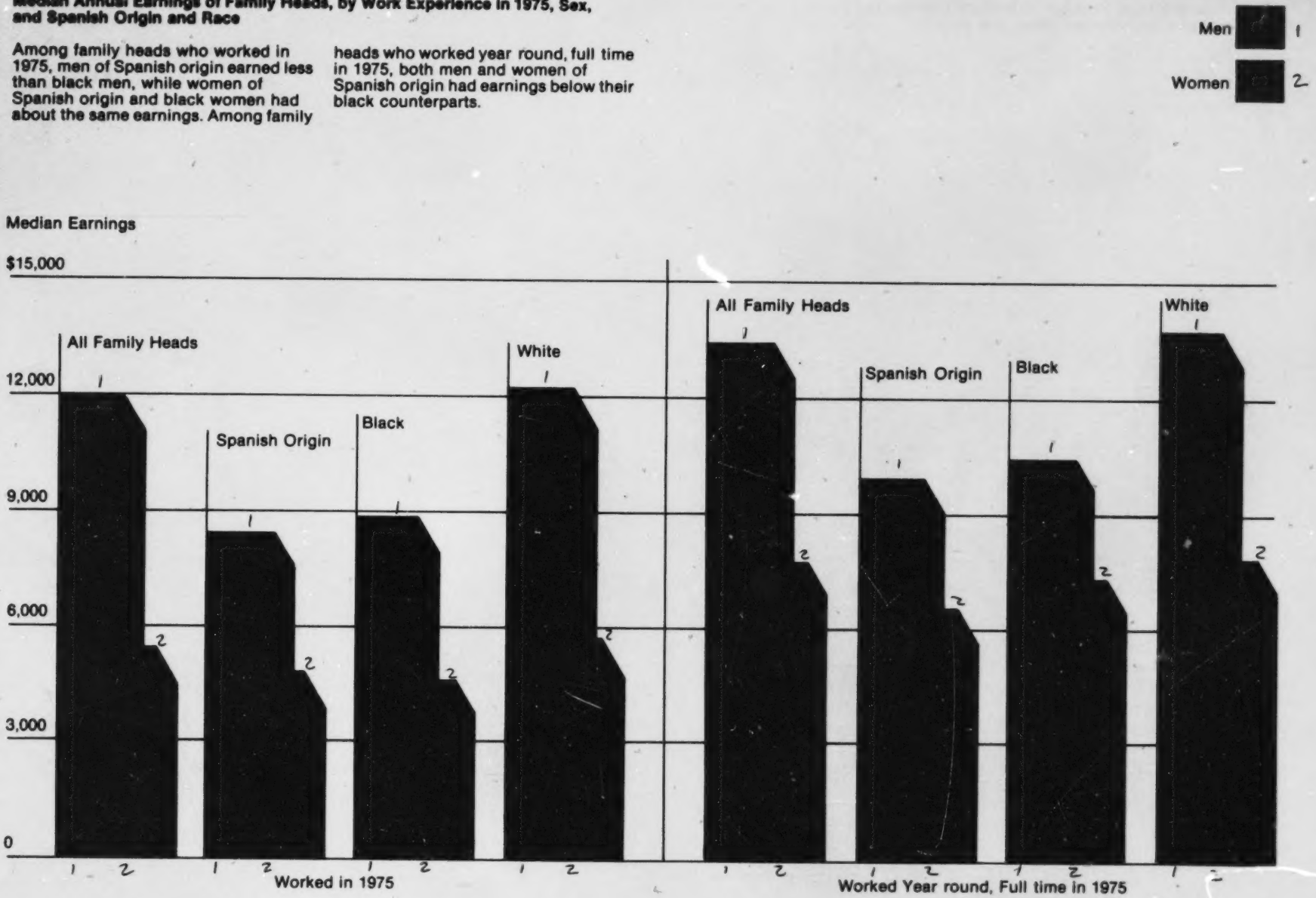


Chart 24.
Median Annual Earnings of Persons Who Worked Year round, Full time in 1975, by Years of School Completed, Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race

Among workers of Spanish origin, as among all workers, earnings for year round, full time work increased with more years of school completed. Earnings of both men and women of Spanish origin with some college education were about three-fifths greater than the earnings of those who did not finish high school.

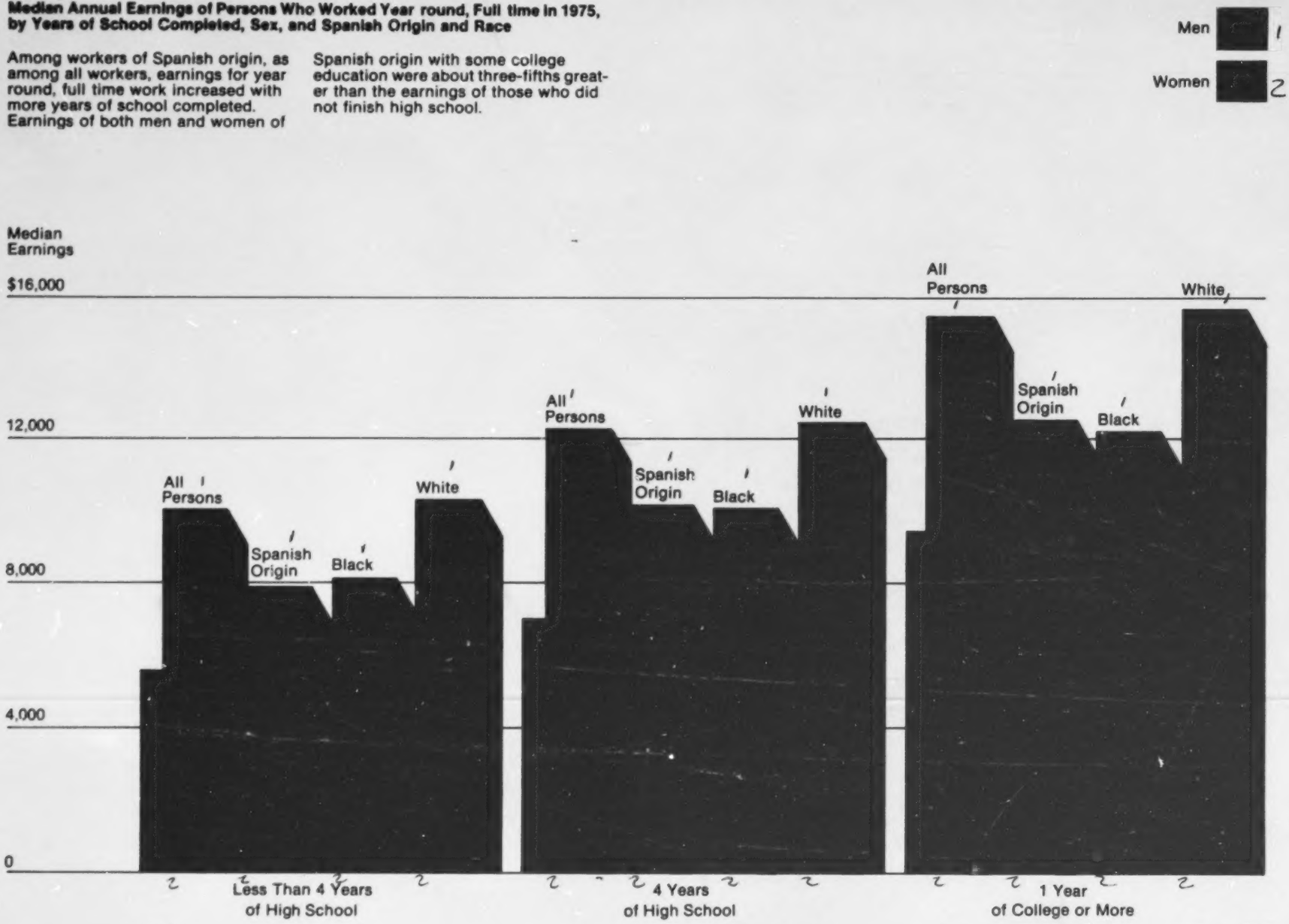


Chart 25.
Earnings of Family Heads and Wives as a Percent of 1975 Family Income, by Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race

The earnings of the family head accounted for about two-thirds of 1975 family income in families with a male head of Spanish origin and in all families with a male head. In husband-wife families of Spanish origin, the earnings of wives accounted for about one-sixth of aggregate family income.

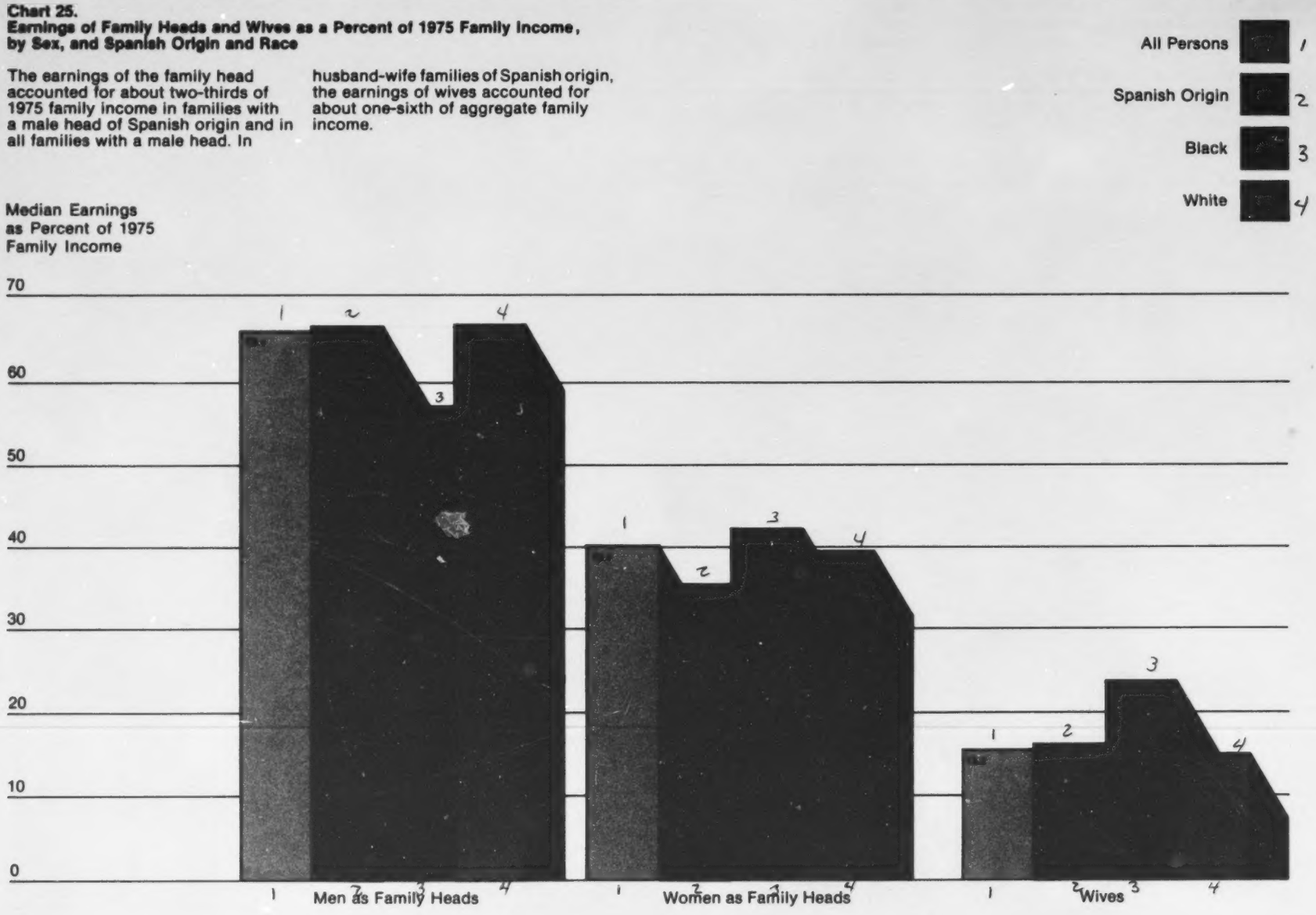
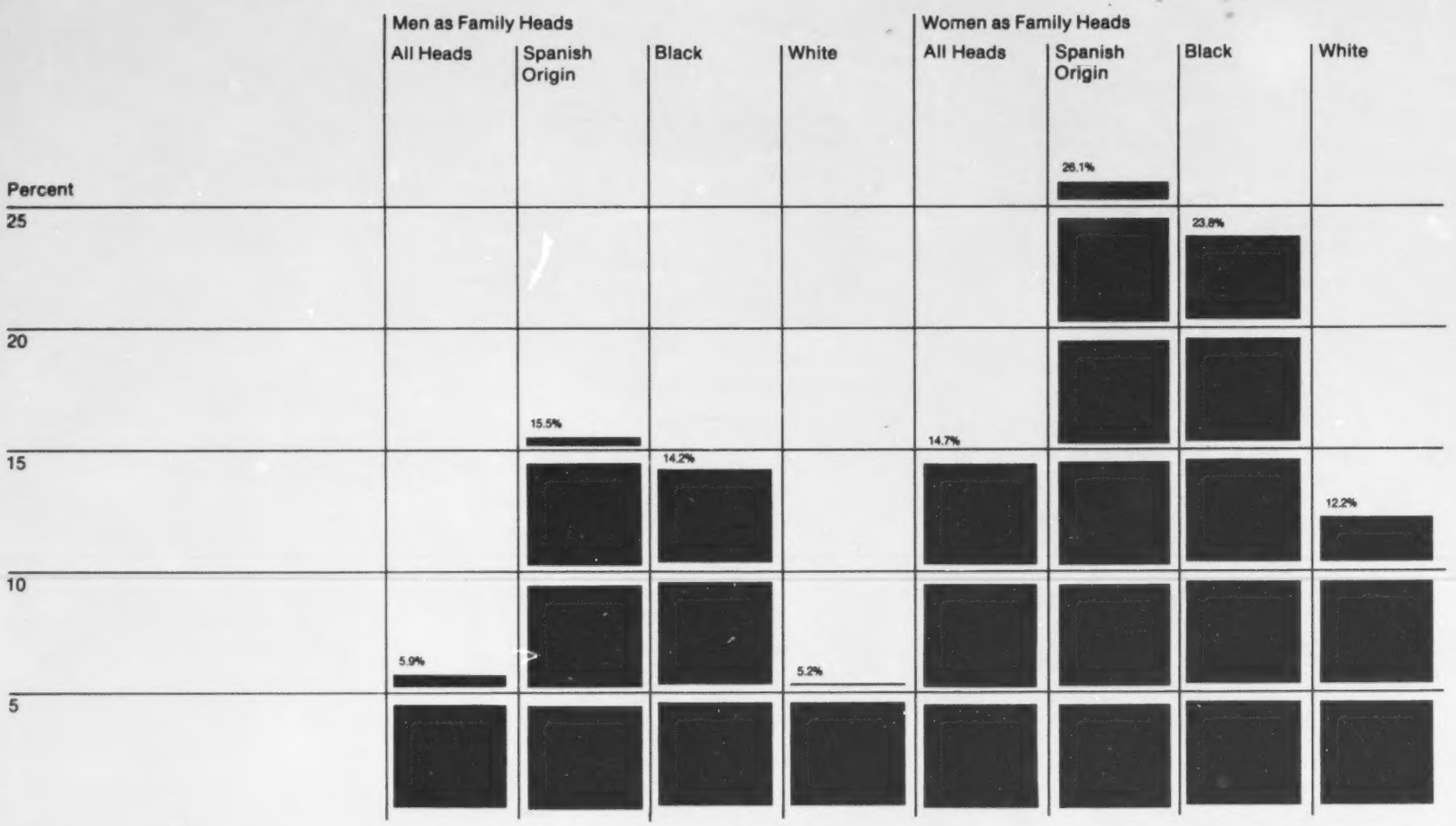


Chart 26.
Family Heads with Earnings Below the Poverty Level as a Percent of Family Heads Who Worked Year round, Full time in 1975, by Sex and Spanish Origin and Race

Family heads of Spanish origin who worked year round, full time were much more likely than all family heads with similar work experience to have earnings below the poverty level.



Part IV
Income and Poverty

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Chart 27A.
Median Family Income in 1975, by Spanish Origin, and Race of Family Head

The median income of all families headed by a person of Spanish origin falls between that of whites and blacks, but is closer to that of blacks. However, the average income of Puerto Rican families is less than that of blacks.

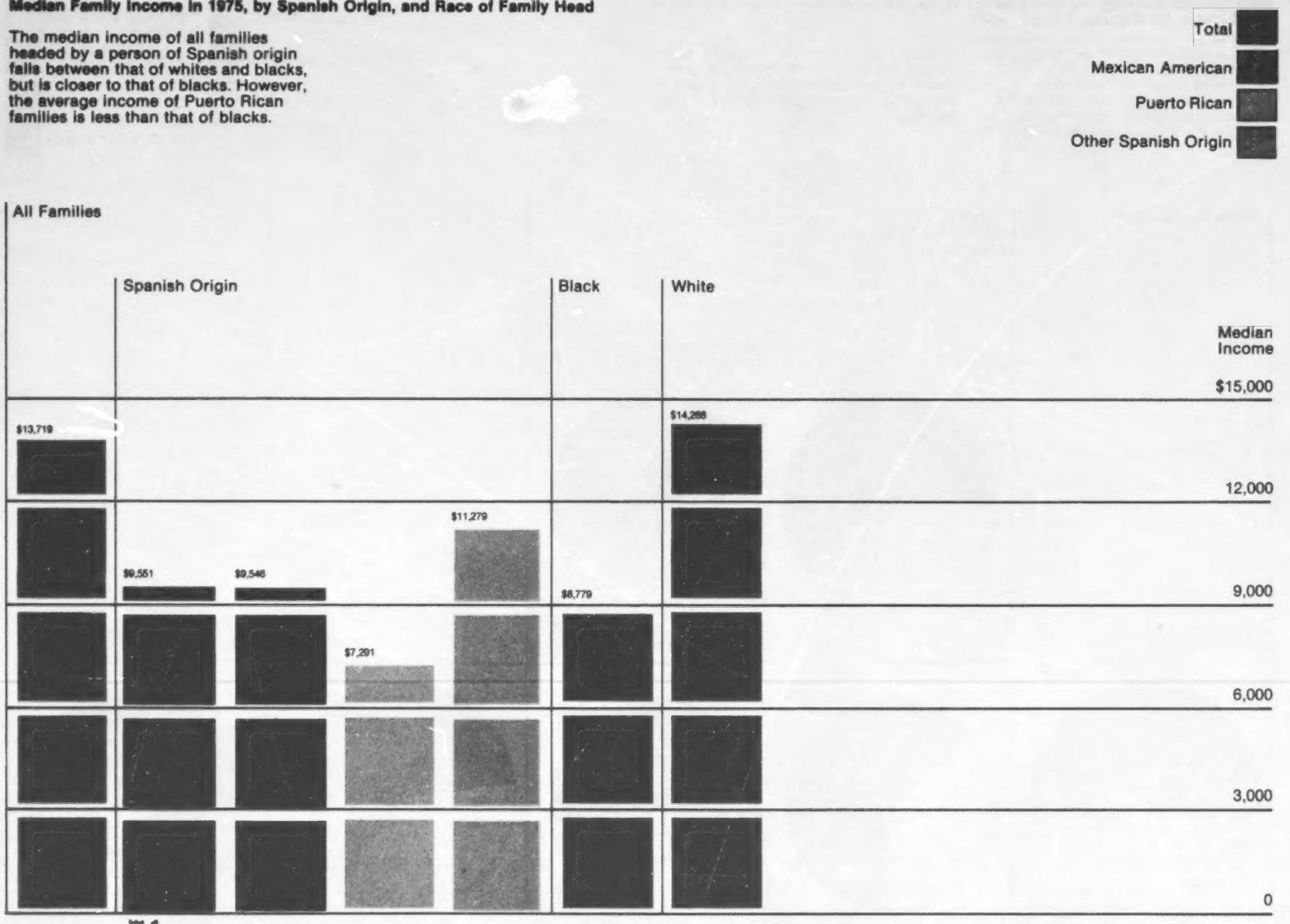

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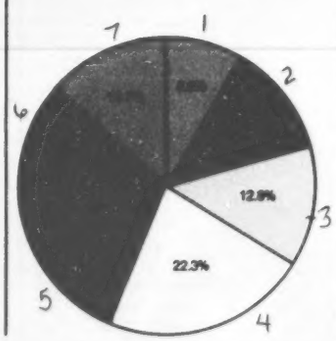
Chart 27B.
Distribution of Family Income in 1975, by Spanish Origin and Race of Family Head

Families of Spanish origin were only about two-fifths as likely as all families to have had an income of $20,000 or more in 1975. On the other hand, Spanish origin families were twice as likely as all families to have had an income of under $4,000.

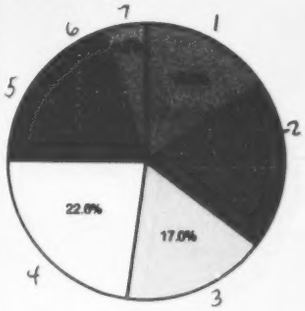
Less than $4,000 — 1
$4,000 to $6,999 — 2
$7,000 to $9,999 — 3
$10,000 to $14,999 — 4
$15,000 to $19,999 — 5
$20,000 to $24,999 — 6
$25,000 or more — 7

All Families

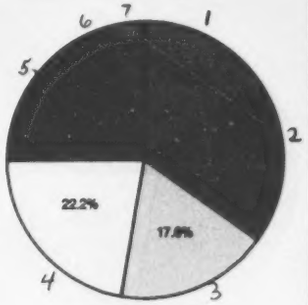


Families with Head of Spanish Origin

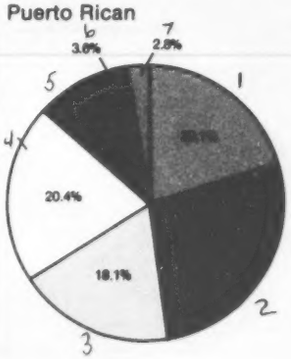
Total



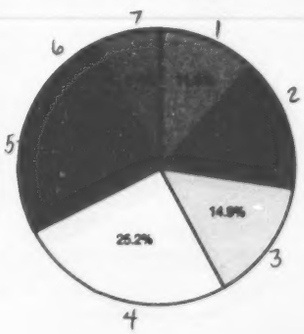
Mexican American



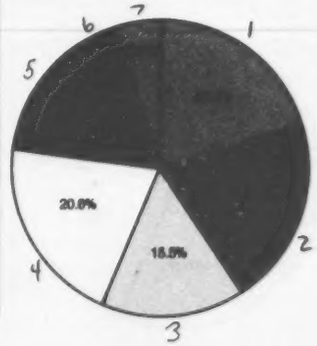
Puerto Rican



Other Spanish Origin



Black



White

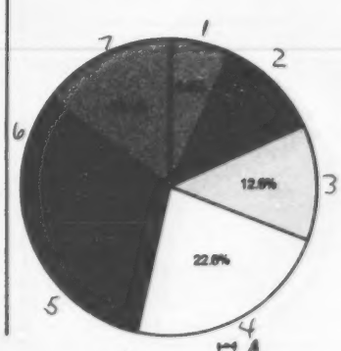


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Chart 28.
Median Family Income in 1975, by Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race of Family Head

Among families of Spanish origin, as among all families, the median income of those headed by a man is more than twice that of those headed by a woman. Families with a man of Spanish origin as head have a lower median income than families headed by a black man.

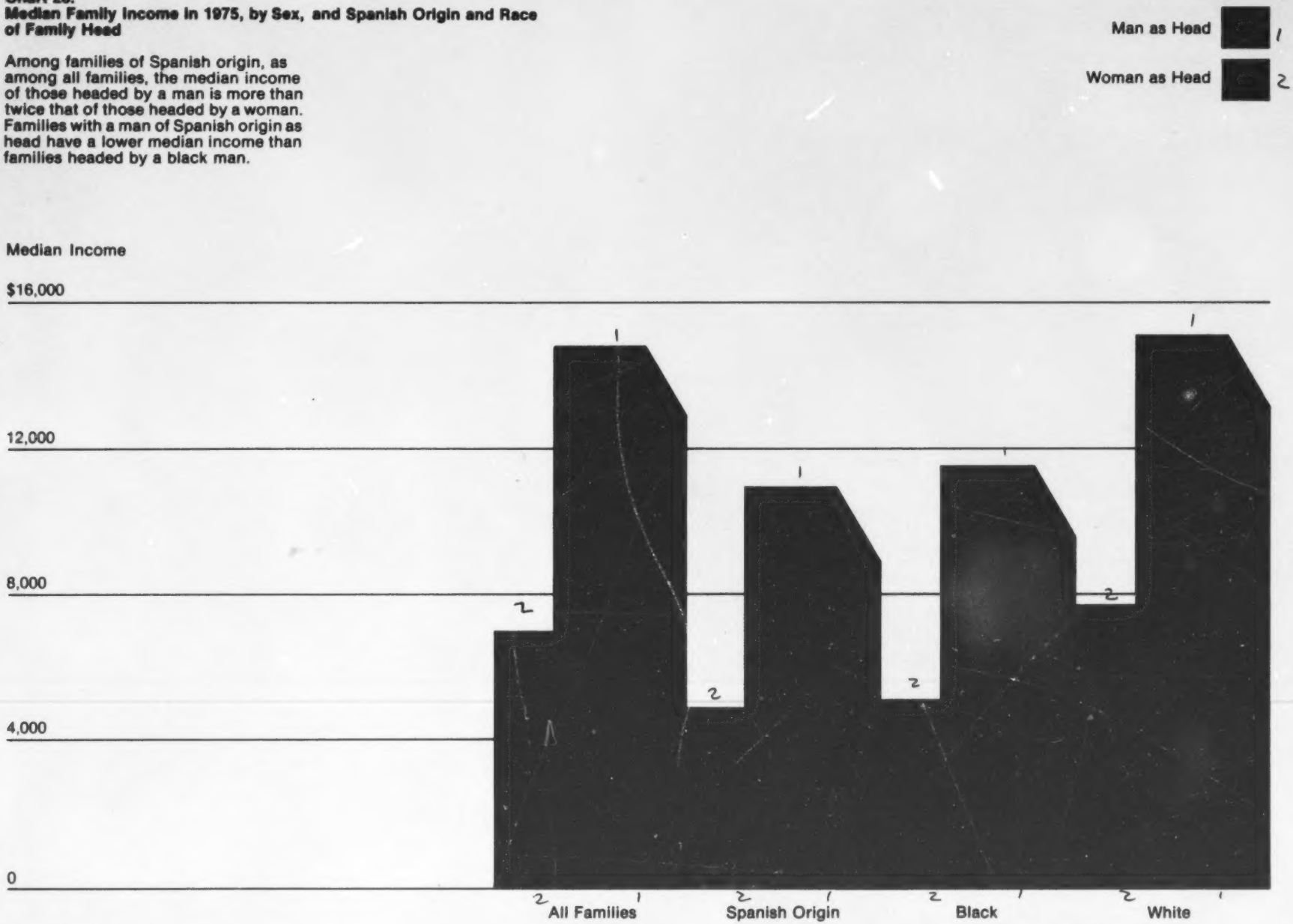


Chart 29.
Median Family Income in 1975, by Number of Earners in the Family, and Spanish Origin and Race of Family Head

Family income increases with the number of earners in the family. Except for families with only one earner, there was no significant difference between the median income of families of Spanish origin and black families.

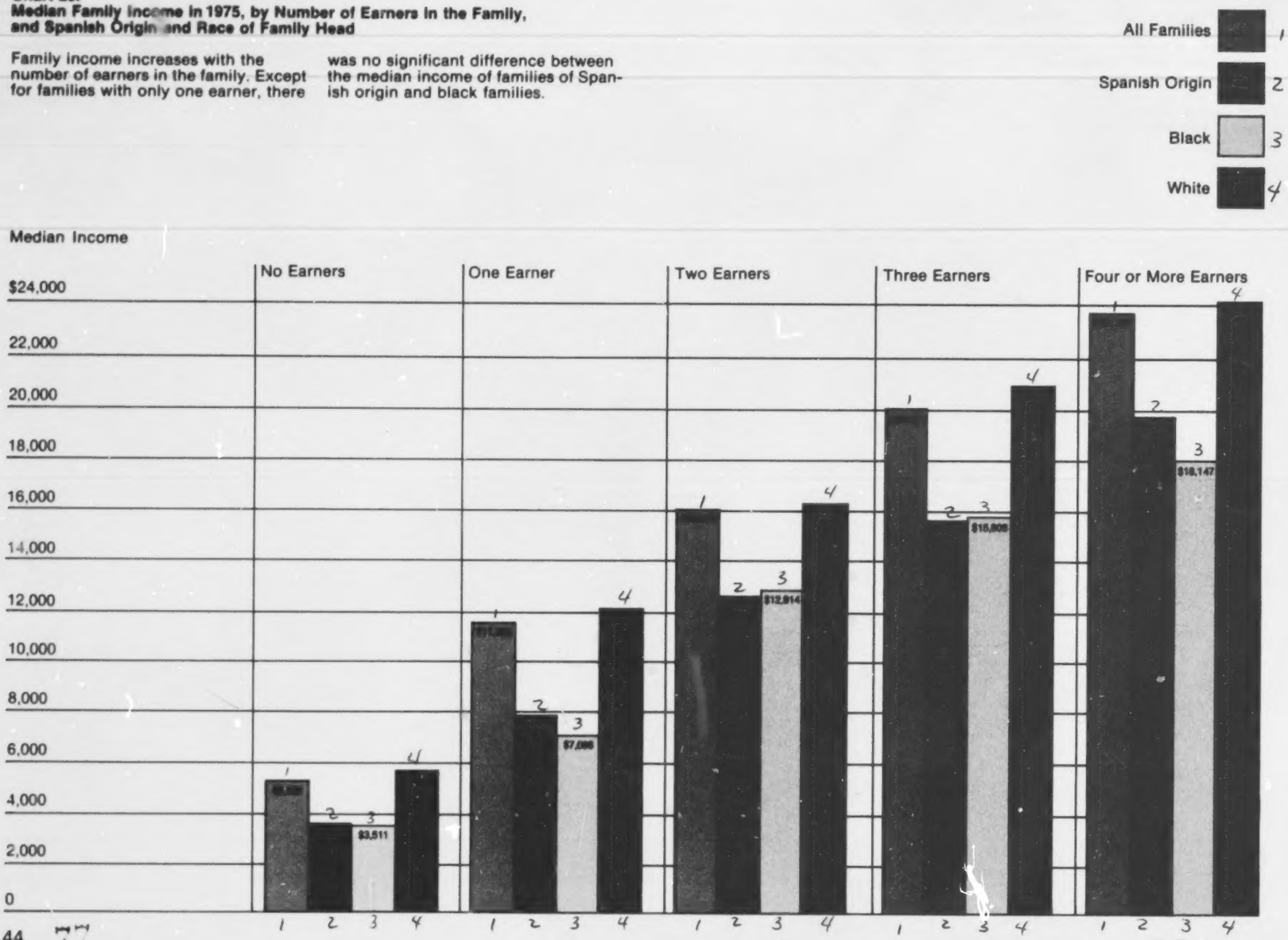


Chart 30.
Persons with Income Below Poverty Level in 1975, by Work Experience, and Spanish Origin and Race

Persons of Spanish origin 16 years old and over were about twice as likely as all persons, and almost as likely as blacks, to be in poverty in 1975. Among those who worked in 1975, the incidence of poverty among persons of Spanish origin was about the same as that among their black counterparts.

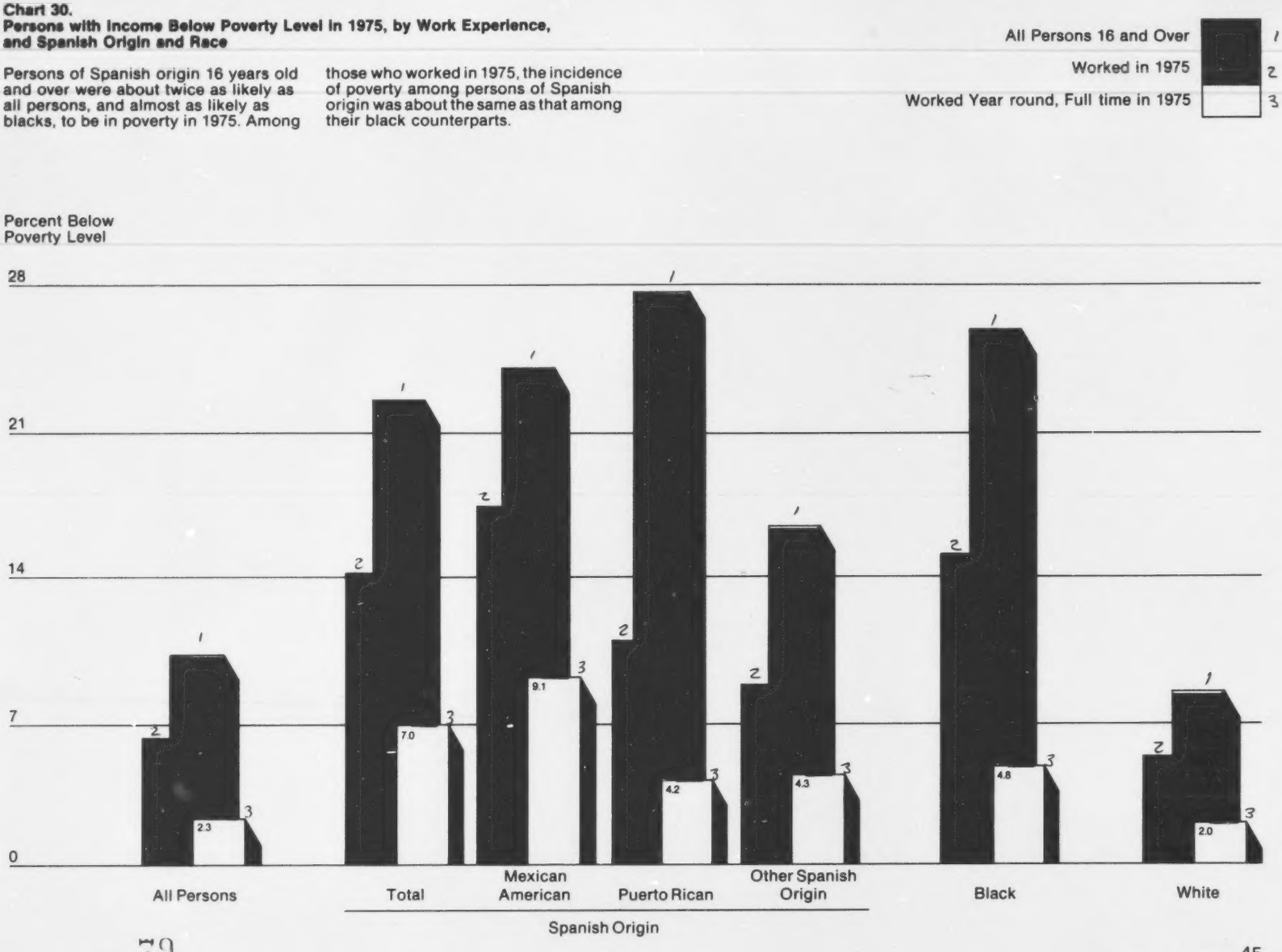
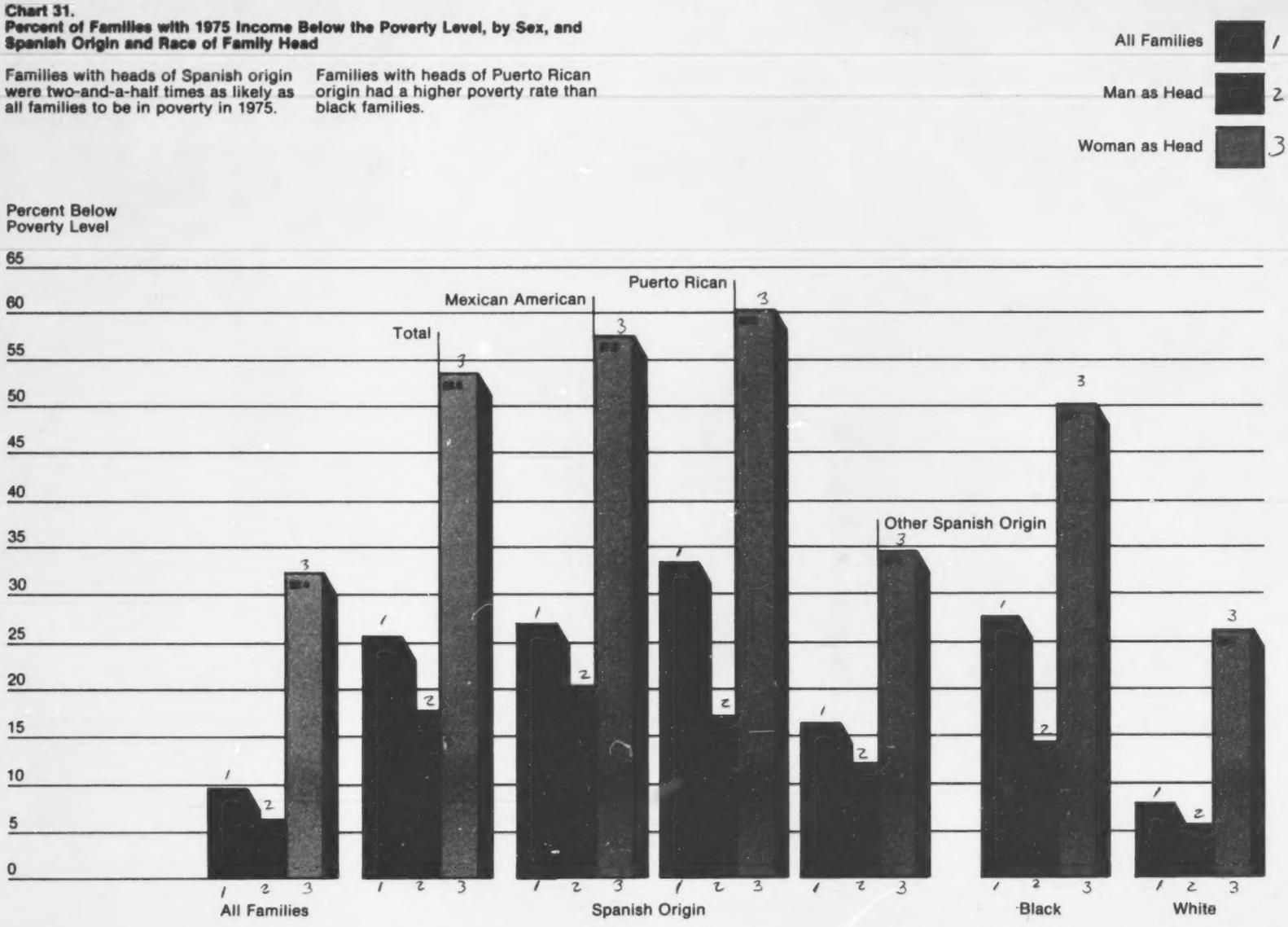


Chart 31.
Percent of Families with 1975 Income Below the Poverty Level, by Sex, and Spanish Origin and Race of Family Head

Families with heads of Spanish origin were two-and-a-half times as likely as all families to be in poverty in 1975.

Families with heads of Puerto Rican origin had a higher poverty rate than black families.



Appendixes
Technical Notes and Source Tables

Appendix A. Source, Coverage, and Limitations of the Data

Source and coverage

The tables in appendix C present all data contained in the preceding charts and, in many cases, additional information. Unless otherwise noted, data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old and over, and are tabulated from the March 1976 Current Population Survey (CPS).

The CPS is conducted monthly for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The households in the survey are located in 461 sample areas comprising 923 counties and independent cities, with coverage in every State and the District of Columbia. About 55,000 housing units or other living quarters are assigned for interview each month, and about 47,000 of them, containing about 100,000 persons 16 years old and over, are occupied by households eligible for interview. Of these units, about 3 to 5 percent are not interveiwed in a given month because the residents are not found at home after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are otherwise unavailable for interview. In all, about 45,000 households are interviewed each month.

The basic monthly survey provides statistics on the labor force, employment and unemployment, and on persons not in the labor force, and are published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in *Employment and Earnings*. In selected months, the basic survey is supplemented by additional inquiries designed to provide more detailed statistics of economic and other activity. Each March there are supplemental questions on work experience (number of weeks worked, whether part- or full-time, weeks of unemployment, and other items pertaining to the previous *year*); marital and family characteristics; years of school completed; and income, including its components such as earnings. Many of the data derived from the March CPS are published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in *Special Labor Force Reports* and by the Bureau of the Census in *Current Population Reports*.[1]

Limitations of the data

All data are based on the sample survey (except as noted in table C-1), and thus may be different from those that would be obtained from a 100-percent enumeration. In addition, all data are subject to the errors in response, enumeration, and processing typical of any survey. The standard error measures the variations that occur by chance because the sample may not be completely representative of the universe. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2½ times the standard error. All statements of comparison appearing in the charts and in the text are significant at the 90-percent level (1.6 standard errors or more). The tests of significance for statements in this bulletin utilize tables and formulas provided by the Bureau of the Census, some of which are published in *Current Population Reports, Employment and Earnings*, and *Special Labor Force Reports*.

If other factors are held constant, the size of the standard error is inversely related to the number of households sampled for any one group; thus, standard errors for CPS data on the Puerto Rican population are relatively larger than those for all persons of Spanish origin, which in turn, tend to be larger than those for blacks, whites, or all persons.[3] Because of this relationship, an apparent difference between persons of Spanish origin and all persons or whites may be statistically significant, yet a larger apparent difference between Puerto Ricans and all persons of Spanish origin, or another group, may not be statistically significant. Thus the user of this bulletin is cautioned against drawing conclusions from relatively small differences between numbers shown in the charts or tables. Because of the relatively large standard errors associated with small numbers, percentages or medians derived from a base of less than 75,000 are not shown.[4]

Calculating standard errors. Standard errors of estimated *numbers* (x) are derived from the following formula:

$$\sigma(x) = \sqrt{(a)\,x^2 + (b)\,x}$$

in which x is the size of the estimate and (a) and (b) are parameters associated with a particular characteristic.

Standard errors of estimated percentages (p), computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, are derived from the following formula:

$$\sigma(y, p) = \sqrt{\frac{(b)\,p\,(1-p)}{y}}$$

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in which y is the base of the percentage (the denominator) [4], p is the percentage expressed as a decimal (e.g., 10.5 percent = .105), and (b) is the parameter associated with the particular characteristics of the numerator.

Table A-1 provides values of the (a) and (b) parameters that are associated with most of the characteristics and population groups covered in this bulletin. These parameters depend on the sample size, the sample design, and estimation procedures, and they are subject to change. In addition, the (a) parameter may vary among different age groups and by whether data are for both sexes together or for men and women separately. Since nearly all comparisons in this bulletin are based on percentages (which require only the (b) parameter in the calculation of the standard error), the detail of table A-1 is limited. Additional information on the calculation of standard errors and examples of their calculation, including those of medians, are provided in the publications cited at the bottom of table A-1.

———*FOOTNOTES*———

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics prepares *Special Labor Force Reports* and other publications using May CPS supplemental data (usual weekly earnings, multiple jobholders, and work schedules) and October CPS supplemental data (characteristics of students, graduates, and school dropouts). See BLS Report 456, *Directory of Labor Force Studies Based on the Current Population Survey* for a detailed listing of BLS publications utilizing data from the CPS. For additional information on the Current Population Survey and on definitions of terms, see BLS Report 463, *Concepts and Methods Used in Labor Force Statistics Derived from the Current Population Survey*, a joint publication of BLS and the Bureau of the Census.

[2] Because the sampling rate of the Spanish origin population in the March survey is about twice that of other months, standard errors for this population group from months other than March are about 30 percent higher than those from March data.

[3] Some of the percentages shown in the charts and tables, primarily labor force participation rates and unemployment rates, were calculated from unrounded numbers and may differ slightly from the rates which would be obtained by calculating them from the rounded numbers which appear in the tables.

[4] Values for x and y are not in thousands—the full number must be used.

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Table A-1. Standard error parameters to be used for selected characteristics from the March 1976 Current Population Survey

Characteristic [1] and population group [2]	Parameter			
	Persons		Families [3]	
	(a)	(b)	(a)	(b)
Population, age, sex:				
All races, white	([4])	([4])	—.000010	1388.6444
Black	([4])	([4])	—.000087	1255.0382
Spanish origin:				
Both sexes	—.0000441	8917.4236	—.0000195	1422.2069
Male or female	—.0000256	4431.7805	—.0000195	1422.2069
Income and earnings:				
All races	—.000007	1533.4986	—.000008	1063.1809
White	—.000007	1533.4986	—.000008	1063.1809
Black	—.000052	1384.8466	—.000064	922.0689
Spanish origin	—.000011	2229.3559	—.0000195	1422.2069
Poverty status of persons 14 years or over:				
All races, white	—.000029	6133.9944	—.000008	1063.1809
Black	—.000200	5539.3864	—.000064	922.0689
Spanish origin	—.0000441	8917.4236	—.0000195	1422.2069
Educational attainment or school enrollment:				
All races, white	—.000016	2064.3452	—.000010	1388.6444
Black	—.000186	2791.7805	—.000087	1255.0382
Spanish origin	—.0000148	2285.1089	—.0000195	1422.2069
Labor force, employment, work experience:				
All races, white:				
Both sexes	—.000011	1460.2342	—.000010	1388.6444
Male or Female	—.000016	1124.6934	—.000010	1388.6444
Black	—.000094	1307.8139	—.000087	1255.0382
Spanish origin:				
Most items	—.0000256	4431.7805	—.0000195	1422.2069
Detailed occupation, by sex	—.0000195	1422.2069	—.0000195	1422.2069
Unemployment:				
All races, white	—.000005	1629.1865	—.000010	1388.6444
Black	—.000005	1629.1865	—.000087	1255.0382
Spanish origin	—.0000195	1422.2069	—.0000195	1422.2069
Marital status and household characteristics:				
All races, white	.....	.....	—.000010	1388.6444
Some household members	—.000017	3500.2791	.....	.....
All household members	—.000020	4252.7235	.....	.....
Black	.....	.....	—.000087	1255.0382
Some household members	—.000210	5020.1527	.....	.....
All household members	—.0000308	7402.1639	.....	.....
Spanish origin	.....	.....	—.0000195	1422.2069
Some household members	—.0000256	4431.7805	.....	.....
All household members	—.0000441	8917.4236	.....	.....

[1] When comparing *percentages*, use the parameters which pertain to the characteristic in the *numerators* of the percentages. Example: If the comparison is between the percent of high school graduates with earnings of $10,000 or more and the percent of high school graduates with earnings of less than $5,000, the parameter for earnings would be used rather than that for education. However, if the comparison is between persons with four years of college as a percent of all persons with earnings of $10,000 or more, and high school dropouts as a percent of all persons with earnings of $10,000 or more, the parameter for education would be used rather than that for earnings.

When comparing estimates (numbers) of different characteristics from cross-tabulations, use the parameters which have the largest (b). Example: If a comparison is between the number of employed high school graduates and the number of unemployed high school graduates, the parameters for education would be used rather than the parameters of employment and unemployment.

[2] Because the sampling rate of the Spanish origin population in March is about twice that of other months, the Spanish origin parameters in this table should be used only for March data. Standard errors for other months are about 30 percent larger.

[3] The parameters for families should be used for items which can typically appear only once in a given household or family, e.g., family income, earnings of family head, earnings of wife, poverty status of unrelated individuals.

[4] Values of all races, white, and black, by age and sex are not estimates from the *Current Population Survey* but are obtained from independent sources. These values have no sampling error associated with them.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 290; Series P-60, Nos. 101 and 102; and unpublished data.

Appendix B. Definitions of Terms

Demographic and social characteristics

Age. The age classification is based upon a person's age at last birthday.

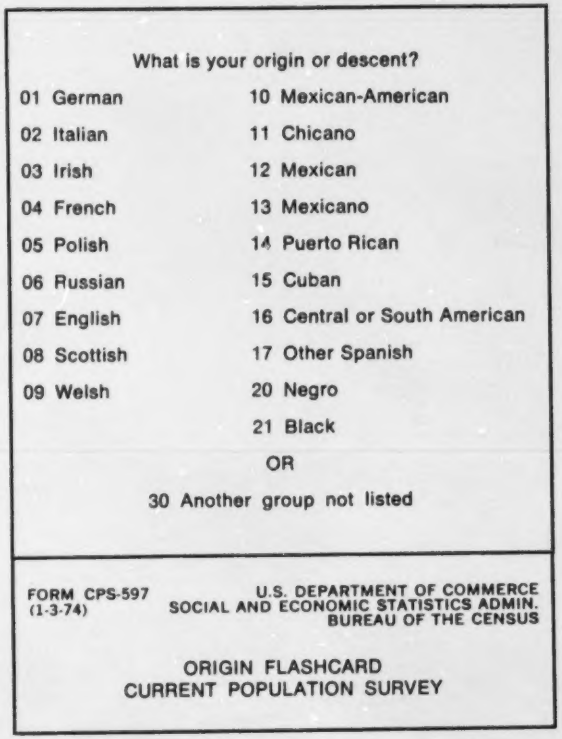
Family. The term "family" as used here refers to a group of two persons or more, related by blood, marriage, or adoption, and residing together; such persons are counted as members of one family. One person in each family is designated as the "head", usually the person who is regarded as the head by members of the family.[1] Married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey. A lodger and his wife who are not related to the head of the family or a resident employee whose wife lives with him are considered a separate family. However, a married couple or parent-child group related to the head of the family and sharing his living quarters (a subfamily) is treated not as a separate family but as part of the head's family. Persons not in families are classified as unrelated individuals.

Race. In the Current Population Survey, the population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, black, and "other". Data for races other than white or black are not shown in this bulletin. Race is determined by observation of the interviewer.

Spanish origin or descent. Identification of persons of Spanish origin or descent was obtained from responses to the CPS question shown in figure 1.

Persons who reported themselves as Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, or Mexicano (items 10-13) were consolidated into the one category "Mexican-American". Persons who reported themselves as Puerto Rican (item 14) were classified separately. Those who chose Cuban, Central or South American, or "Other Spanish" (items 15-17) were consolidated into the category "Other Spanish". In the questionnaire "Other Spanish" (item 17) includes persons whose origin or descent is from Spain and those of mixed Spanish origin or descent.

Figure 1



What is your origin or descent?

01 German	10 Mexican-American
02 Italian	11 Chicano
03 Irish	12 Mexican
04 French	13 Mexicano
05 Polish	14 Puerto Rican
06 Russian	15 Cuban
07 English	16 Central or South American
08 Scottish	17 Other Spanish
09 Welsh	20 Negro
	21 Black

OR

30 Another group not listed

FORM CPS-597 (1-3-74)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS ADMIN.
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ORIGIN FLASHCARD
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed were derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the person and whether or not that grade was finished. The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or a high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

Labor force and employment status

Employed in March 1976. Employed persons are all those who during the survey week, (a) did any work at all as paid employees in their own business or profession, on their own farm, or as unpaid workers working 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of the family; or (b) did not work but had jobs or businesses from which they were tem-

[1] Nearly all male family heads are husbands in husband-wife families; most female family heads are mothers living with their children (and no husband present). The procedures for identifying family heads were devised many years ago and do not reflect current social trends. These procedures are in the process of being revised. For example, the Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer designates any person as the head in husband-wife families. However, this chartbook was prepared prior to the adoption of this change. For a comprehensive discussion of the definition and limitations of the family head concept and the efforts of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to present more relevant data, see Janet L. Norwood, "New Approaches to Statistics on the Family," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1977, pp 31-34. Also see box on inside front cover of this chartbook.

porarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or other personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Unemployed in March 1976. Unemployed persons are all those who did not work during the survey week, made specific efforts to find a job within the preceding 4 weeks, and were available for work during the survey week or would have been available except for temporary illness. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Labor force in March 1976. The labor force comprises all civilian persons classified as employed or unemployed according to the above definitions.

Not in labor force in March 1976. Persons not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as not in the labor force. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours a week) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Work experience

Work experience. Persons with work experience in 1975 are those who worked as cilivians at any time during the year at full- or part-time jobs.

Part-time and full-time jobs. Respondents are asked how many hours they usually worked per week during 1975. They are classified as having worked at full-time jobs if they worked 35 hours or more per week in a majority of the weeks worked during the year; respondents are classified as having worked a part-time job if they worked 1 to 34 hours per week in a majority of the weeks worked during the year.

Incidence of unemployment in 1975. The proportion of the work force unemployed at some time during the year represents the incidence of unemployment.

Year-round full-time workers. Year-round full-time workers are persons who worked primarily at full-time jobs for 50 weeks or more in 1975.

Part-year workers. Part-year workers are persons who worked either full time or part time for 1 to 49 weeks in 1975.

Longest job. A person's longest job during the year is the one which was held for the greatest number of weeks. For most wage and salary workers, a job is defined as all the time worked for the same employer. The only exception is work for private families (domestic service, babysitting, odd jobs, and the like) which is counted as a single job regardless of number of employers. Self-employment and unpaid work in family-operated enterprises are also designated as jobs for purposes of this survey.

Occupation. The data on occupation refer to the job held for the longest period of time during the year. Persons who held two jobs or more are reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of weeks.

Earnings, income, and poverty

Earnings. Earnings consist of income from the following sources: (1) Money wages or salary received for work performed as an employee during the income year. This category includes wages, salary, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc. (2) Net income from nonfarm self-employment—gross receipts minus expenses from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. (3) Net income from farm self-employment—gross receipts minus operating expenses from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper.

Income. Data on income are limited to money income received before payments for personal income taxes and deductions for social security, union dues, Medicare, etc. Money income is the sum of the amounts received from earnings; social security and public assistance payments; dividends, interest, and rent; unemployment and workers compensation; government and private employee pensions; and other periodic income. (Certain money receipts such as capital gains are not included.) Therefore, money income does not reflect the fact that many families receive part of their income in the form of nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, health benefits, and subsidized housing; that many farm families receive nonmoney income in the form of rent-free housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm; or that nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents which often takes the form of the use of business transportation and facilities, full or partial payment by business for retirement programs, medical and educational expenses, etc. These elements should be considered when comparing income levels. Moreover, readers should be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency in household surveys for respondents to underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as social security, public assistance, and net income from interest, dividends, rentals, etc. Overall, income earned from wages or salaries is much better reported than other sources of income and is nearly equal to independently derived administrative sources. By contrast, 1973 income data on social security and public assistance payments to beneficiaries equaled approximately 89 and 75 percent, respectively, of independently derived estimates.

Poverty. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index adopted by a Federal Inter-

agency Committee in 1969. This index is based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition, sex and age of the family head, and farm-nonfarm residence. It was determined from the Department of Agriculture's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level for these families was, therefore, set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses of these smaller households.

Weighted average thresholds at the poverty level. The poverty cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 124 thresholds arranged in a four-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person, i.e., an unrelated individual, to a seven-or-more-person family) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to six or more children present); sex of head, and farm-nonfarm residence. Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of head (under 65 years and 65 years and over). The total family income of each family in the sample is tested against the appropriate dollar threshold to determine the poverty status of that family. If the family's total income is less than its corresponding cutoff, the family is classified as below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Thus, the average poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was $5,500 in 1975, about 9 percent higher than the comparable 1974 cutoff of $5,038.

Appendix C. Reference Tables

Table C-1. Population and labor force by Spanish origin and race, March 1976

Population and labor force	All persons	Spanish origin [1]				Race		
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other	Black	White	Other [2]
Population [3]:								
Number (in thousands)	211,140	11,117	6,590	1,753	2,774	24,162	183,364	3,614
Percent	100.0	5.3	3.1	0.8	1.3	11.4	86.8	1.7
Labor force:								
Number (in thousands)	93,063	3,936	2,393	473	1,070	9,079	82,450	1,534
Percent	100.0	4.2	2.6	0.5	1.1	9.8	88.6	1.6

[1] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Their numbers are included in the data pertaining to race. According to the 1970 census, more than 96 percent of the population of Spanish origin are classified as white.

[2] Includes American Indian, Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Hawaiian, and Korean, among others. Data on individual other races are not available from the Current Population Survey.

[3] In this table only, data on population refer to the civilian noninstitutional population of all ages plus male members of the Armed Forces living on post with their families, or living off post. Data on the labor force in this and other tables refer only to the civilian noninstitutional population, 16 years old and over.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 302; and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-2. Residence of the labor force, by Spanish origin and race, March 1976

(Percent distribution)

Residence	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
United States (thousands)	93,063	3,936	2,393	473	1,070	9,079	82,450
United States (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metropolitan areas	69.5	84.0	78.0	97.3	91.5	76.8	68.4
Central cities	29.0	49.5	43.9	77.4	49.7	57.8	25.5
Suburbs	40.4	34.5	34.1	19.9	41.8	19.0	42.8
Nonmetropolitan areas	30.5	16.0	22.0	2.5	8.5	23.2	31.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-3. Age of the labor force, by Spanish origin and race, March 1976

(Percent distribution)

Age	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Labor force (thousands)	93,063	3,936	2,393	473	1,070	9,079	82,450
Labor force (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	23.3	26.2	29.2	24.5	20.4	23.8	23.2
25 to 44 years	43.3	50.4	49.3	53.9	51.3	46.8	42.8
45 to 64 years	30.3	22.3	20.4	21.4	27.1	26.3	30.8
65 years old or over	3.1	1.0	1.1	[1]	1.1	3.1	3.2

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.
NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-4. Family status of labor force participants, by sex, and Spanish origin and race, March 1976

(Percent distribution)

Family status and sex	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Labor force (thousands)	93,063	3,936	2,393	473	1,070	9,079	82,450
Labor force (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families	87.8	89.6	91.2	86.9	87.1	85.5	88.1
Heads of families	46.7	48.1	48.0	52.5	46.5	41.8	47.3
Men [1]	42.2	42.5	43.0	44.3	40.7	30.3	43.6
Women	4.5	5.6	5.0	8.3	5.9	11.5	3.7
Wives of family heads	23.0	20.8	20.1	18.0	23.6	20.5	23.2
Children of family heads	15.8	16.4	18.5	12.7	13.4	17.9	15.6
Other relatives of family heads	2.4	4.3	4.6	3.6	3.6	5.2	2.0
Unrelated individuals	12.2	10.4	8.8	13.1	12.8	14.6	11.9
Men	6.3	6.7	6.4	9.5	6.2	8.0	6.1
Women	5.9	3.7	2.3	3.6	6.7	6.5	5.8

[1] According to Census Bureau definition, the husband is always classified as the head of a husband-wife family.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-5. Years of school completed by labor force participants, by sex, and Spanish origin and race, March 1976
(Percent distribution)

Sex and years of school	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Both sexes:							
Labor force (thousands)	93,063	3,936	2,393	473	1,070	9,079	82,450
Labor force (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8 years of elementary school or less	10.7	31.5	36.6	31.5	20.0	18.9	9.8
1 to 3 years of high school	17.1	19.7	21.1	23.5	15.0	24.3	16.4
4 years of high school	39.8	30.9	28.0	33.4	36.3	36.8	40.3
1 to 3 years of college	16.0	11.1	9.7	7.8	15.6	12.0	16.4
4 years of college or more	16.5	6.8	4.6	3.8	13.1	8.1	17.2
Men:							
Labor force (thousands)	55,246	2,420	1,517	301	601	4,702	49,651
Labor force (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8 years of elementary school or less	12.2	33.9	39.5	33.8	20.0	23.3	11.2
1 to 3 years of high school	17.1	20.5	20.7	26.5	17.0	24.7	16.4
4 years of high school	36.5	27.1	24.8	28.8	32.1	34.0	36.8
1 to 3 years of college	16.0	10.7	9.6	7.3	15.3	11.3	16.5
4 years of college or more	18.2	7.8	5.5	3.6	15.6	6.7	19.0
Women:							
Labor force (thousands)	37,817	1,516	876	171	468	4,377	32,799
Labor force (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8 years of elementary school or less	8.4	27.6	31.5	27.5	20.1	14.1	7.6
1 to 3 years of high school	17.1	18.6	21.9	18.1	12.6	23.8	16.3
4 years of high school	44.6	37.0	33.6	42.1	41.5	39.8	45.4
1 to 3 years of college	15.9	11.6	9.9	8.2	16.0	12.6	16.3
4 years of college or more	14.0	5.2	3.0	4.1	9.8	9.7	14.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-6. Labor force participation rates, by sex, and Spanish origin and race, March 1976

(Numbers in thousands)

Item	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Both sexes:							
Population	72,346	3,113	1,891	442	781	7,056	64,127
Labor force	93,063	3,936	2,393	473	1,070	9,079	82,450
Percent in labor force	60.8	59.2	61.6	47.1	60.9	57.7	61.1
Men:							
Population	72,346	3,113	1,891	442	781	7,056	64,127
Labor force	55,246	2,420	1,517	301	601	4,702	49,651
Percent in labor force	76.4	77.7	80.3	68.2	77.0	66.6	77.4
Women:							
Population	80,834	3,530	1,995	561	974	8,674	70,858
Labor force	37,817	1,516	876	171	468	4,377	32,799
Percent in labor force	46.8	42.9	43.9	30.5	48.1	50.5	46.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-7. Labor force participation rates, by age, sex, and Spanish origin and race, March 1976

(Percent of population in labor force)

Sex and age	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Men:							
16 years or over	76.4	77.7	80.3	68.2	77.0	66.6	77.4
16 to 24 years	68.8	65.1	71.5	49.1	57.4	54.9	70.8
25 to 44 years	95.0	93.0	94.2	87.1	93.7	88.6	95.8
45 to 64 years	83.4	82.0	81.7	74.7	85.8	70.1	84.6
65 years or over	20.6	16.4	17.8	[1]	[1]	19.4	20.8
Women:							
16 years or over	46.8	42.9	43.9	30.5	48.1	50.5	46.3
16 to 24 years	55.5	43.6	45.3	28.8	49.5	43.9	57.5
25 to 44 years	57.3	49.2	50.6	33.5	56.8	65.9	56.2
45 to 64 years	48.6	41.3	39.0	32.1	48.8	53.1	48.2
65 years or over	8.5	4.2	7.2	[1]	1.2	13.0	8.1

[1] Rate not shown because base of percentage (population) is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-8. Labor force participation rates, by family status, sex, and Spanish origin and race, March 1976

(Percent of persons in the labor force)

Sex and family status	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Men, 16 years or over	76.4	77.7	80.3	68.2	77.0	66.6	77.4
In families	77.0	77.8	80.8	66.1	77.2	67.3	78.0
Heads of families [1]	81.9	86.1	87.4	79.4	86.6	78.3	82.1
Children of family heads	63.1	54.8	62.7	33.1	49.0	52.5	64.7
Other relatives of family heads	59.3	74.5	78.2	(2)	(2)	46.8	63.8
Unrelated individuals	71.2	77.0	75.8	(2)	75.6	63.1	72.6
Women, 16 years or over	46.8	42.9	43.9	30.5	48.1	50.5	46.3
In families	46.9	42.4	43.8	30.0	46.7	50.9	46.4
Heads of families	55.7	42.5	48.9	24.2	54.5	52.3	57.0
Wives of family heads	45.2	41.9	40.8	33.9	48.2	57.0	44.2
Children of family heads	54.3	49.1	52.6	30.9	50.5	41.9	56.5
Other relatives of family heads	27.3	28.4	36.6	(2)	19.1	36.0	25.1
Unrelated individuals	46.1	48.7	45.0	(2)	57.2	48.1	45.5

[1] According to Census Bureau definition, the husband is always classified as the head of a husband-wife family.

[2] Rates not shown because of percentage (population) is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-9 Labor force participation rates of women by family status, presence and age of children, and Spanish origin and race, March 1976

(Percent of persons in the labor force)

Presence and age of children [1]	Wives				Women as family heads			
	All persons	Spanish origin	Black	White	All persons	Spanish origin	Black	White
Total, 16 years or over	45.0	41.6	56.7	44.1	55.7	42.5	52.2	57.0
No children under 18 years	43.8	42.1	50.0	43.4	46.1	41.1	48.2	45.5
Children under 18 years	46.1	41.4	61.5	44.8	61.7	42.9	53.9	65.3
Children 6 to 17 years only	53.7	48.8	65.4	52.7	67.0	51.9	58.2	70.6
Children under 6 years	37.4	35.8	57.5	35.3	52.7	32.6	48.2	55.0
Children 3 to 5 years only	44.1	40.8	61.7	42.5	61.7	38.8	58.2	63.3
One or more children under 3 years	32.4	32.7	54.2	30.3	40.8	26.9	38.2	42.2

[1] Women are classified according to the age of their youngest child and do not appear in more than 1 category.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-10. Unemployment rates, by Spanish origin and race, annual and quarterly averages, 1973-76

Year and quarter	All persons	Spanish origin	Black	White
1973 annual average [1]	4.9	7.5	9.3	4.3
II Quarter	4.8	8.1	8.7	4.3
III Quarter	4.8	7.0	9.5	4.2
IV Quarter	4.4	7.3	7.9	4.0
1974 annual average	5.6	8.1	10.4	5.0
I Quarter	5.6	8.4	9.8	5.1
II Quarter	5.1	7.7	9.7	4.6
III Quarter	5.5	8.0	10.5	5.0
IV Quarter	6.1	8.2	11.5	5.5
1975 annual average	8.5	12.2	14.7	7.8
I Quarter	9.1	12.4	15.1	8.4
II Quarter	8.7	12.9	15.1	8.0
III Quarter	8.3	11.8	14.9	7.6
IV Quarter	7.8	11.8	13.8	7.1
1976 annual average	7.7	11.5	13.8	7.0
I Quarter	8.5	11.6	14.6	7.8
II Quarter	7.4	11.1	13.7	6.6
III Quarter	7.6	11.8	14.0	6.9
IV Quarter	7.3	11.1	13.2	6.6

[1] Data collection began in March 1973; 1973 annual average includes estimates of levels for January and February.

NOTE: Data are not seasonally adjusted and, hence, time comparisons of quarterly data should be made using only the same quarter of the year. Quarterly data are not available prior to the second quarter of 1973.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings*, January, April, July, and October issues from April 1974 through January 1977.

Table C-11. Unemployed persons, by age, sex, and Spanish origin and race, March 1976

Sex and age	Number (thousands)				Percent			
	All persons	Spanish origin	Black	White	All persons	Spanish origin	Black	White
Both sexes, 16 years or over	7,530	450	1,261	6,142	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16-24 years	3,357	201	608	2,710	44.6	44.7	48.2	44.1
25-44 years	2,553	179	440	2,050	33.9	39.8	34.9	33.4
45-64 years	1,426	65	194	1,213	18.9	14.4	15.4	19.7
65 years or over	194	5	21	169	2.6	1.1	1.7	2.8
Men, 16 years or over	4,322	260	689	3,565	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16-24 years	1,902	125	318	1,566	44.0	48.1	46.2	43.9
25-44 years	1,420	92	229	1,153	32.9	35.4	33.2	32.3
45-64 years	866	39	129	729	20.0	15.0	18.7	20.4
65 years or over	134	4	13	117	3.1	1.5	1.9	3.3
Women, 16 years or over	3,208	190	573	2,577	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16-24 years	1,455	77	290	1,144	45.4	40.5	50.6	44.4
25-44 years	1,133	87	211	897	35.3	45.8	36.8	34.8
45-64 years	560	26	64	484	17.5	13.7	11.2	18.8
65 years or over	60	1	8	52	1.9	0.5	1.4	2.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-12. Family status of the unemployed, by sex, and Spanish origin and race, March 1976

Family status and sex	Number (thousands)				Percent			
	All persons	Spanish origin	Black	White	All persons	Spanish origin	Black	White
Unemployed	7,530	450	1,261	6,142	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In families	6,573	413	1,113	5,354	87.3	91.8	88.3	87.2
Heads of families:								
Men [1]	1,968	135	234	1,703	26.1	30.0	18.6	27.7
Women	410	21	144	254	5.4	4.7	11.4	4.1
Wives of family heads	1,501	109	170	1,305	19.9	24.2	13.5	21.2
Children of family heads	2,356	124	476	1,849	31.3	27.6	37.7	30.1
Other relatives of family heads	338	23	90	243	4.5	5.1	7.1	4.0
Unrelated individuals	957	37	148	787	12.7	8.2	11.7	12.8
Men	613	27	109	493	8.1	6.0	8.6	8.0
Women	345	10	40	294	4.6	2.2	3.2	4.8

[1] According to Census Bureau definition, the husband is always classified as the head of a husband-wife family.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-13. Employment status of the labor force, by sex, and Spanish origin and race, March 1976

(Numbers in thousands)

Sex and employment status	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Both sexes:							
Labor force	93,063	3,936	2,393	473	1,070	9,079	82,450
Employed	85,533	3,486	2,110	406	969	7,818	76,309
Unemployed	7,530	450	283	66	101	1,261	6,142
Unemployed as a percent of labor force	8.1	11.4	11.8	14.0	9.4	13.9	7.4
Men:							
Labor force	55,246	2,420	1,517	301	601	4,702	49,651
Employed	50,924	2,160	1,358	259	544	4,014	46,087
Unemployed	4,322	260	160	43	57	689	3,565
Unemployed as a percent of labor force	7.8	10.7	10.5	14.2	9.5	14.6	7.2
Women:							
Labor force	37,817	1,516	876	171	468	4,377	32,799
Employed	34,609	1,325	753	148	425	3,804	30,222
Unemployed	3,208	190	123	24	43	573	2,577
Unemployed as a percent of labor force	8.5	12.5	14.0	13.9	9.3	13.1	7.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-14. Unemployment rates, by age, sex, and Spanish origin and race, March 1976

(Percent of labor force unemployed)

Sex and age	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Both sexes ,16 years or over	8.1	11.4	11.8	14.0	9.4	13.9	7.4
16 to 24 years	15.5	19.4	20.1	25.4	14.3	28.1	14.1
25 to 44 years	6.3	9.0	9.6	10.9	6.8	10.4	5.8
45 to 64 years	5.1	7.4	5.8	8.9	9.5	8.1	4.8
65 years or over	6.7	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	7.3	6.5
Men, 16 years or over	7.8	10.7	10.5	14.2	9.5	14.6	7.2
16 to 24 years	16.2	20.5	20.5	[1]	17.6	28.1	15.0
25 to 44 years	5.8	7.6	7.3	11.4	6.3	10.6	5.3
45 to 64 years	5.0	6.8	5.3	[1]	8.7	10.3	4.6
65 years or over	7.3	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	8.6	7.0
Women, 16 years or over	8.5	12.5	14.0	13.9	9.3	13.1	7.9
16 to 24 years	14.7	18.0	19.3	[1]	10.7	28.1	13.1
25 to 44 years	7.2	11.2	13.5	10.1	7.5	10.1	6.7
45 to 64 years	5.1	8.4	7.0	[1]	10.6	5.7	5.0
65 years or over	5.6	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	5.9	5.5

[1] Rate not shown because base of percentage (labor force) is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-15. Unemployment rates, by family status, sex, and Spanish origin and race, March 1976

Sex and family status	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Both sexes, 16 years or over..	8.1	11.4	11.8	14.0	9.4	13.9	7.4
In families	8.0	11.7	12.3	14.3	9.3	14.3	7.4
Heads of families [1]	5.5	8.3	8.0	10.4	7.8	10.0	5.0
Wives of family heads	7.0	13.3	14.7	15.3	10.1	9.1	6.8
Children of family heads	16.0	19.3	20.3	[2]	11.9	29.3	14.4
Other relatives of family heads	15.3	13.7	13.2	[2]	[2]	18.9	14.8
Unrelated individuals	8.5	9.0	7.3	[2]	9.9	11.2	8.0
Men, 16 years or over	7.8	10.7	10.5	14.2	9.5	14.6	7.2
In families	7.5	10.8	10.8	13.7	9.4	14.6	6.9
Heads of families	5.0	8.1	7.8	9.5	8.2	8.5	4.7
Children of family heads	17.5	23.0	23.3	[2]	15.1	29.6	16.0
Other relatives of family heads	16.0	11.3	9.9	[2]	[2]	22.9	14.8
Unrelated individuals	10.4	10.1	7.9	[2]	[2]	14.9	9.8
Women, 16 years or over	8.5	12.5	14.0	13.9	9.3	13.1	7.9
In families	8.8	13.1	14.6	15.4	9.2	14.1	8.1
Heads of families	9.8	9.6	10.2	[2]	[2]	13.7	8.3
Wives of family heads	7.0	13.3	14.7	15.3	10.1	9.1	6.8
Children of family heads	13.9	14.3	16.2	[2]	[2]	28.8	12.1
Other relatives of family heads	14.3	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	14.3	14.8
Unrelated individuals	6.3	6.9	[2]	[2]	[2]	6.7	6.2

[1] According to Census Bureau definition, the husband is always classified as the head of a husband-wife family.

[2] Rate not shown because base of percentage (labor force) is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-16. Unemployment rates, by years of school completed, sex, and Spanish origin and race, March 1976

Sex and years of school	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Both sexes, 16 years or over	8.1	11.4	11.8	14.0	9.4	13.9	7.4
Less than 4 years of high school	12.1	13.0	13.3	12.3	12.0	15.4	11.6
4 years of high school	8.2	11.6	11.7	18.2	8.9	14.9	7.5
1 year of college or more	4.5	6.8	6.4	[1]	6.8	8.8	4.2
Men, 16 years or over	7.8	10.7	10.5	14.2	9.5	14.6	7.2
Less than 4 years of high school	11.8	11.6	11.1	12.6	12.6	15.4	11.3
4 years of high school	8.0	11.8	11.3	18.1	10.2	15.7	7.3
1 year of college or more	4.2	6.7	7.0	[1]	5.4	10.5	3.9
Women, 16 years or over	8.5	12.5	14.0	13.9	9.3	13.1	7.9
Less than 4 years of high school	12.6	15.6	17.3	12.8	11.1	15.5	12.1
4 years of high school	8.4	11.4	12.2	[1]	7.7	14.1	7.7
1 year of college or more	5.1	7.1	5.3	[1]	9.1	7.2	4.8

[1] Rate not shown because base of percentage (labor force) is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-17. Work experience in 1975, by sex, and Spanish origin and race

(Percent distribution)

Sex and work experience	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Men, 16 years or over (thousands)	72,346	3,113	1,891	442	781	7,056	64,127
Worked in 1975 (thousands)	58,359	2,531	1,583	308	639	4,955	52,481
Worked in 1975 (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usually worked full time	87.6	88.7	88.0	92.2	88.6	85.4	87.8
1 to 13 weeks	4.8	6.0	6.6	5.8	4.7	6.7	4.6
14 to 26 weeks	5.5	7.2	6.9	10.4	6.4	7.0	5.3
27 to 39 weeks	5.9	6.7	7.4	4.5	6.1	7.3	5.8
40 to 49 weeks	7.4	9.0	9.9	6.5	8.3	8.4	7.4
50 to 52 weeks	63.9	59.7	57.3	65.0	63.1	56.0	64.7
Usually worked part time	12.4	11.3	12.1	7.8	11.4	14.6	12.2
1 to 13 weeks	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.9	1.7	4.2	2.7
14 to 26 weeks	2.3	2.2	2.3	0.6	2.7	3.2	2.2
27 to 39 weeks	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.6
40 to 49 weeks	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4
50 to 52 weeks	4.4	4.1	4.4	2.3	4.2	4.1	4.4
Women, 16 years or over (thousands)	80,834	3,530	1,995	561	974	8,674	70,858
Worked in 1975 (thousands)	42,881	1,698	1,012	193	494	4,675	37,463
Worked in 1975 (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usually worked full time	67.0	73.8	71.5	73.1	78.7	71.9	66.3
1 to 13 weeks	6.6	10.5	13.2	7.8	6.1	8.1	6.4
14 to 26 weeks	6.9	9.8	9.8	8.3	10.5	7.2	6.8
27 to 39 weeks	5.8	9.1	9.8	7.3	8.5	6.3	5.7
40 to 49 weeks	6.4	6.8	6.5	7.3	7.3	6.5	6.3
50 to 52 weeks	41.4	37.5	32.2	42.5	46.4	43.7	41.0
Usually worked part time	33.0	26.2	28.5	26.9	21.3	28.1	33.7
1 to 13 weeks	7.3	7.4	8.5	6.7	5.3	7.0	7.4
14 to 26 weeks	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.1	5.5	4.4	5.7
27 to 39 weeks	4.5	2.8	2.9	4.1	2.2	3.3	4.7
40 to 49 weeks	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	4.0
50 to 52 weeks	11.8	7.8	8.8	8.8	5.3	10.7	11.9

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-18. Work experience in 1975 of family heads and wives, by presence of children, sex, and Spanish origin and race

(Numbers in thousands)

Family status,[1] work experience, and presence of children under 18	All persons	Men Spanish origin				Black	White	All persons	Women Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other				Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Family heads	47,983	1,944	1,178	263	503	3,513	43,805	7,481	521	245	161	115	2,004	5,379
Worked in 1975	40,504	1,719	1,056	216	446	2,850	37,081	4,363	222	116	40	67	1,098	3,211
Percent of family heads	84.4	88.4	89.6	82.1	88.7	81.1	84.7	58.3	42.6	47.3	24.8	58.3	54.8	59.7
Worked at year round, full time jobs [2]	30,538	1,207	719	163	325	1,963	28,163	2,338	119	64	20	35	533	1,778
Percent of worked in 1975	75.4	70.2	68.1	75.5	72.9	68.9	75.9	53.6	53.6	55.2	(3)	(3)	48.5	55.4
Percent of family heads	63.6	62.1	61.0	62.0	64.6	55.9	64.3	31.3	22.8	26.1	12.4	30.4	26.6	33.1
Family heads with children under 18 years	24,986	1,371	852	176	343	1,985	22,584	4,620	392	183	132	76	1,435	3,134
Worked in 1975	23,978	1,281	803	158	321	1,790	21,803	2,989	168	90	32	47	821	2,139
Percent of family heads	96.0	93.4	94.2	89.8	93.6	90.2	96.5	64.7	42.9	49.2	24.2	61.8	57.2	68.3
Worked at year round, full time jobs	18,948	912	551	120	241	1,270	17,390	1,476	87	48	17	22	374	1,092
Percent of worked in 1975	79.0	71.2	68.6	75.9	75.1	70.9	79.8	49.4	51.8	53.3	(3)	(3)	45.6	51.1
Percent of family heads	75.8	66.5	64.7	68.2	70.3	64.0	77.0	31.9	22.2	26.2	12.9	28.9	26.1	34.8
Wives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,308	1,955	1,180	251	524	3,270	43,290
Worked in 1975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,498	949	583	100	265	1,981	22,107
Percent of wives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.8	48.5	49.4	39.8	50.6	60.6	51.1
Worked at year round, full time jobs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,152	344	180	40	125	938	9,032
Percent of worked in 1975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41.4	36.2	30.9	40.0	47.2	47.3	40.9
Percent of wives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.5	17.6	15.3	15.9	23.9	28.7	20.9

[1] Family status in March 1976, the date of the survey. According to Census Bureau definition, the husband is always classified as the head of a husband-wife family.

[2] A year-round, full-time worker is one who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1975, usually full time (35 hours or more per week).

[3] Percent not shown because base of percentage is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-19. Employment in 1975, by occupation, sex, and Spanish origin and race
(Percent distribution)

	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican-American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Men:							
Worked in 1975 [1] (thousands)	58,359	2,531	1,583	308	639	4,955	52,481
Worked in 1975 (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical	14.2	7.2	4.9	6.2	13.3	6.8	14.8
Managers and administrators, except farm	13.0	5.8	4.9	5.2	8.3	3.7	14.0
Sales workers	5.7	3.3	2.6	3.6	4.9	1.8	6.2
Clerical workers	6.1	6.0	4.7	6.5	8.9	7.0	6.0
Craft and kindred workers	20.5	18.7	18.4	14.9	21.3	15.3	21.1
Operatives, except transport	11.6	18.4	19.1	21.1	15.3	16.7	11.2
Transport equipment operatives	5.8	6.9	8.0	7.1	4.1	9.6	5.4
Nonfarm laborers	8.6	12.6	15.1	10.7	7.2	16.8	7.8
Private household workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Service, except private household	9.5	13.6	11.0	21.8	16.0	17.8	8.6
Farm workers	4.9	7.6	11.2	2.9	0.9	4.4	4.9
Women:							
Worked in 1975 (thousands)	42,881	1,698	1,012	193	494	4,675	37,463
Worked in 1975 (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical	14.9	7.2	5.6	8.8	9.7	11.3	15.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	5.1	2.5	2.1	0.5	4.3	1.9	5.6
Sales workers	7.2	5.3	4.7	5.2	6.7	2.6	7.8
Clerical workers	33.7	28.2	27.0	29.0	30.2	24.5	34.9
Craft and kindred workers	1.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.4
Operatives, except transport	11.7	25.7	23.9	29.0	27.9	15.6	11.2
Transport equipment operatives	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.7
Nonfarm laborers	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2
Private household workers	3.4	4.1	4.4	2.1	4.0	11.3	2.5
Service, except private household	18.9	18.1	20.1	19.7	13.6	28.1	17.6
Farm workers	1.8	4.8	7.9	0.5	0.2	2.1	1.7

[1] Persons who worked any time during 1975 and were 16 years old or over in March 1976, the survey date.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-20. Unemployment in 1975, by duration, and Spanish origin and race

(Percent distribution)

Duration of unemployment	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
In labor force in 1975 [1] (thousands)	104,441	4,405	2,687	533	1,183	10,496	92,229
With unemployment in 1975 (thousands)	21,104	1,152	717	148	286	3,100	17,660
Percent of persons in labor force	20.2	26.2	26.7	27.8	24.2	29.5	19.1
With unemployment in 1975 (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers with 1-2 weeks of unemployment	4.0	3.2	2.9	5.4	2.8	2.7	4.3
Part-year workers	80.8	81.5	84.1	73.0	79.7	69.4	82.8
Unemployed 1-4 weeks	17.9	15.9	17.7	15.5	11.5	11.9	18.9
Unemployed 5-14 weeks	26.5	27.3	28.5	23.6	26.2	20.8	27.8
Unemployed 15-26 weeks	20.3	20.5	19.4	19.6	23.8	18.8	20.6
Unemployed 27 weeks or more	16.1	17.9	18.4	14.2	18.5	17.8	15.8
In labor force, but did not work in 1975	15.2	15.3	13.0	21.6	17.5	27.9	12.9

[1] Persons 16 years old or over in March 1976 who were in the labor force any time during 1975.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-21. Annual earnings of persons who worked in 1975, by sex, and Spanish origin and race

(Percent distribution)

Sex and annual earnings	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Men:							
Worked in 1975 [1] (thousands)	58,359	2,531	1,583	308	639	4,955	52,481
Worked in 1975 (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $2,000 [2]	14.3	15.3	16.6	13.3	13.0	18.6	13.8
$2,000 to $4,999	13.0	17.0	18.3	14.9	14.7	19.4	12.3
$5,000 to $9,999	23.6	37.8	36.4	46.8	37.4	32.0	22.8
$10,000 to $14,999	24.5	19.5	18.6	19.5	21.6	21.0	24.9
$15,000 to $24,999	19.2	8.8	8.8	4.9	10.5	8.4	20.2
$25,000 or more	5.5	1.5	1.1	0.6	2.8	0.6	6.0
Median earnings	$9,830	$7,119	$6,745	$7,191	$7,913	$6,807	$10,184
Women:							
Worked in 1975 [1] (thousands)	42,881	1,698	1,012	193	494	4,675	37,463
Worked in 1975 (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $2,000 [2]	32.6	34.5	40.0	28.1	25.7	32.6	32.7
$2,000 to $4,999	25.6	30.4	31.1	29.7	29.1	27.4	25.5
$5,000 to $9,999	30.0	29.1	24.7	35.9	35.6	29.4	30.1
$10,000 to $14,999	9.4	5.3	3.7	6.3	8.1	9.1	9.4
$15,000 to $24,999	2.1	0.6	0.3	.....	1.4	1.5	2.2
$25,000 or more	0.2	0.1	0.1	.....	.....	0.1	0.2
Median earnings	$3,967	$3,577	$3,011	$4,457	$4,479	$3,905	$3,967

[1] Persons who worked any time during 1975 and were 16 years old or over in March 1976, the survey date.

[2] Includes workers with no earnings or a loss.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-22. Annual earnings of persons who worked year round, full time in 1975, by sex, and Spanish origin and race

(Percent distribution)

Sex and annual earnings	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Men:							
Worked year round, full time in 1975 [1] (thousands)	37,297	1,511	907	201	404	2,775	33,975
Worked year round, full time in 1975 (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $2,000 [2]	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.1
$2,000 to $4,999	4.6	7.7	9.6	5.0	5.0	10.8	4.1
$5,000 to $9,999	24.7	46.3	45.8	57.2	41.6	40.0	23.3
$10,000 to $14,999	33.0	28.7	27.6	27.9	32.2	32.9	33.0
$15,000 to $24,999	27.6	13.4	13.6	7.5	16.1	13.5	28.8
$25,000 or more	8.0	2.3	1.9	1.0	4.0	0.9	8.6
Median earnings	$12,624	$9,413	$9,247	$8,512	$10,197	$9,698	$12,877
Women:							
Worked year round, full time in 1975 [1] (thousands)	17,735	636	326	82	229	2,043	15,371
Worked year round, full time in 1975 (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $2,000 [2]	4.4	4.6	5.8	2.5	3.5	4.2	4.5
$2,000 to $4,999	16.1	23.0	27.6	18.5	18.4	21.4	15.4
$5,000 to $9,999	54.4	58.0	55.2	64.2	60.5	53.2	54.6
$10,000 to $14,999	20.2	12.9	10.1	14.8	14.9	18.4	20.3
$15,000 to $24,999	4.5	1.6	0.9	.....	2.6	2.8	4.7
$25,000 or more	0.4	0.2	0.3	.....	.....	0.1	0.5
Median earnings	$7,438	$6,388	$5,945	$7,144	$6,758	$7,223	$7,441

[1] Persons who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1975, usually full time (35 hours or more per week) and were 16 years old or over in March 1976, the survey date.

[2] Includes workers with no earnings or a loss.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-23. Median annual earnings of family heads and of husbands and wives, by work experience in 1975, sex, and Spanish origin and race

Sex, work experience, family status [1], and marital status	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Family heads:							
Men: [2]							
Worked in 1975	$11,895	$8,401	$8,123	$7,937	$9,213	$8,808	$12,188
Worked year round, full time in 1975 [3]	13,334	9,815	9,652	8,775	10,692	10,314	13,645
Women:							
Worked in 1975	5,358	4,752	4,258	(4)	(4)	4,512	5,670
Worked year round, full time in 1975 [3]	7,643	6,437	(4)	(4)	(4)	7,241	7,720
Married, spouse present:							
Husbands:							
Worked in 1975	11,884	8,342	8,113	7,925	9,001	8,815	12,177
Worked year round, full time in 1975 [3]	13,330	9,760	9,636	8,788	10,563	10,286	13,646
Wives:							
Worked in 1975	4,220	3,696	3,236	4,373	4,520	4,396	4,190
Worked year round, full time in 1975 [3]	7,377	6,421	6,053	(4)	6,707	7,214	7,376

[1] Family status of persons 16 years old or over, in March 1976, the survey date. Data for family heads refer to persons who are heads of primary and secondary families, while data on husbands and wives refer to all married couples, including those in subfamilies.

[2] According to Census Bureau definition, the husband is always classified as the head of a husband-wife family.

[3] A year-round, full-time worker is one who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1975, usually full time (35 hours or more per week).

[4] Median not shown because base is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-24. Median annual earnings of persons who worked year round, full time in 1975, by years of school completed, sex, and Spanish origin and race

Sex and years of school [1]	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Men:							
All year-round, full-time workers [2]	$12,624	$9,413	$9,247	$8,512	$10,197	$9,698	$12,877
Less than 4 years of high school	10,026	7,974	7,949	7,766	8,355	8,114	10,308
4 years of high school	12,255	10,159	10,508	(*)	9,980	10,039	12,429
1 year of college or more	15,486	12,533	12,246	(*)	13,135	12,195	15,708
4 years of college or more	17,129	14,702	(*)	(*)	15,429	13,451	17,370
Women:							
All year-round, full-time workers [2]	7,438	6,388	5,945	7,144	6,758	7,223	7,441
Less than 4 years of high school	5,613	5,243	4,917	(*)	(*)	5,173	5,710
4 years of high school	7,039	6,835	6,534	(*)	6,867	7,215	7,014
1 year of college or more	9,399	8,466	(*)	(*)	(*)	9,300	9,397
4 years of college or more	10,498	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10,105	10,541

[1] Years of school completed by persons 16 years old or over in March 1976, the survey date.

[2] A year-round, full-time worker is one who worked 50 to 52 weeks in 1975, usually full time (35 hours or more per week).

[3] Median not shown because base is less than 75,000 persons.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-25. Earnings of family heads, wives, and family heads with children, as a percent of 1975 family income, by sex, and Spanish origin and race

Family status [1] and sex	Earnings as a percent of 1975 Family income [2]						
	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Heads of families:							
Men	66.1	66.5	67.2	61.9	67.1	57.1	66.7
Women	40.1	35.4	36.9	22.8	44.7	42.2	39.6
Wives of family heads	15.2	16.0	14.9	16.7	17.7	23.5	14.7
Heads of families with children under 18 years:							
Men	75.8	71.3	72.0	66.5	71.9	62.2	76.9
Women	52.5	39.1	42.9	21.9	52.9	48.7	54.0

[1] Family head 16 years old or over in March 1976, the survey date; family status for same date.

[2] This number is derived by dividing the aggregate earnings of the family head (or wife) into the total 1975 income of all families containing a person of the indicated family status and sex. Total income is the sum of the earned and unearned incomes received by all family members.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-26. Family heads with earnings below the poverty level, by work experience in 1975, sex, and Spanish origin and race
(Numbers in thousands)

Sex, work experience, and earnings	All family heads	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
Both sexes:							
Family heads [1]	55,464	2,464	1,422	425	617	5,517	49,184
Worked in 1975	44,867	1,941	1,172	256	513	3,948	40,292
Earnings below family poverty level [2]	7,886	589	418	68	103	1,405	6,337
Earnings below family poverty level (percent)	17.6	30.3	35.7	26.6	20.1	35.6	15.7
Worked year round, full time in 1975	32,876	1,327	784	183	360	2,496	29,941
Earnings below family poverty level	2,141	218	165	24	29	406	1,695
Earnings below family poverty level (percent)	6.5	16.4	21.0	13.1	8.1	16.3	5.7
Men:							
Family heads	47,983	1,944	1,178	263	503	3,513	43,805
Worked in 1975	40,504	1,719	1,056	216	446	2,850	37,081
Earnings below family poverty level	6,007	476	348	51	77	805	5,073
Earnings below family poverty level (percent)	14.8	27.7	33.0	23.6	17.3	28.2	13.7
Worked year round, full time in 1975	30,538	1,207	719	163	325	1,963	28,163
Earnings below family poverty level	1,798	187	140	22	25	279	1,478
Earnings below family poverty level (percent)	5.9	15.5	19.5	13.5	7.7	14.2	5.2
Women:							
Family heads	7,481	521	245	161	115	2,004	5,379
Worked in 1975	4,363	222	116	40	67	1,098	3,211
Earnings below family poverty level	1,879	113	70	17	26	600	1,264
Earnings below family poverty level (percent)	43.1	5.1	60.3	(*)	(*)	54.6	39.4
Worked year round, full time in 1975	2,338	119	64	20	35	533	1,778
Earnings below family poverty level	343	31	25	2	4	127	217
Earnings below family poverty level (percent)	14.7	26.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	23.8	12.2

[1] Family heads in March 1976.

[2] The earnings of each family head are compared to the poverty theshold for his or her family (see footnote 2, table C-30). The fact that a working family head has earnings below the poverty level does not necessarily indicate that the family's total income is below the poverty threshold as there may be other earners in the family and/or one or more family members may receive "unearned" income.

[3] Percent not shown because of base of percentage is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-27. Family income in 1975, by Spanish origin and race of family head

(Percent distribution)

Family income	All families	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
All families [1] (thousands)	56,245	2,499	1,442	436	621	5,586	49,873
All families (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $4,000	8.0	15.5	15.8	20.1	11.4	20.1	6.6
$4,000 to $6,999	12.4	19.8	19.2	27.8	15.9	20.5	11.5
$7,000 to $9,999	12.8	17.0	17.6	18.1	14.9	15.5	12.6
$10,000 to $14,999	22.3	22.6	22.2	20.4	25.2	20.6	22.6
$15,000 to $19,999	18.7	14.2	15.1	7.2	16.8	12.3	19.5
$20,000 to $24,999	11.6	5.8	5.4	3.6	8.3	6.0	12.2
$25,000 or more	14.1	4.9	4.5	2.8	7.4	5.0	15.1
Median income	$13,719	$9,551	$9,546	$7,291	$11,279	$8,779	$14,268

[1] Families with head 14 years old or over in March 1976. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population and members of the Armed Forces living on post with their families or living off post.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 103; and Series P-20, No. 302.

Table C-28. Median family income in 1975, by type of family, and Spanish origin and race of family head

Type of family [1]	All families	Spanish origin	Black	White
All families	$13,719	$9,551	$8,779	$14,268
Man as head	14,816	10,925	11,389	15,094
Husband-wife families	14,867	10,950	11,526	15,125
Wife in paid labor force [2]	17,237	13,821	14,355	17,550
Wife not in paid labor force	12,752	9,191	8,543	13,042
Other families with a man as head	12,995	10,415	8,955	13,793
Woman as head	6,844	4,785	4,898	7,651

[1] Families with head 14 years old or over in March 1976. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population and members of the Armed Forces living on post with their families or living off post.

[2] Persons are classified in the paid labor force if they were employed as wage and salary workers or self-employed workers during the survey week (in March 1976) or were looking for work at the time and had last worked as wage and salary or self-employed workers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 103.

Table C-29. Median 1975 income of families, by number of earners in the family, and Spanish origin and race of family head

Number of earners [1]	All persons	Spanish origin	Black	White
None	$5,232	$3,544	$3,511	$5,645
1	11,568	7,952	7,086	12,198
2	16,058	12,640	12,914	16,360
3	20,531	15,716	15,808	21,005
4 or more	23,785	19,877	18,147	24,203

[1] Families with head 14 years old or over in March 1976. Data refer to the civilian noninstitutional population and members of the Armed Forces living on post with their families or living off post.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 103.

Table C-30. Persons with income below the poverty level in 1975, by work experience, and Spanish origin and race

(Numbers in thousands)

Work experience	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
All persons, 16 years or over [1]	153,180	6,644	3,885	1,003	1,755	15,731	134,985
Income below poverty level [2]	15,813	1,499	932	279	288	4,081	11,383
Percent below poverty level	10.3	22.6	24.0	27.8	16.4	25.9	8.4
Worked in 1975	101,240	4,229	2,594	501	1,133	9,630	89,944
Income below poverty level	6,342	606	451	55	100	1,448	4,709
Percent below poverty level	6.3	14.3	17.4	11.0	8.8	15.0	5.2
Worked 50 to 52 weeks, usually full time	55,032	2,148	1,232	283	633	4,818	49,345
Income below poverty level	1,244	150	112	12	27	233	992
Percent below poverty level	2.3	7.0	9.1	4.2	4.3	4.8	2.0
Worked other than year round, full time	46,207	2,081	1,362	218	500	4,812	40,599
Income below poverty level	5,098	456	339	43	74	1,215	3,717
Percent below poverty level	11.0	21.9	24.9	19.7	14.8	25.2	9.2
Did not work in 1975	51,940	2,415	1,291	502	622	6,101	45,041
Income below poverty level	9,470	893	481	224	188	2,634	6,674
Percent below poverty level	18.2	37.0	37.3	44.6	30.2	43.2	14.8

[1] Persons 16 years old or over in March 1976.

[2] The definition of poverty was developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by a Federal Interagency Committee in 1969. The poverty levels used in the data for this report consist of a set of 124 thresholds determined by family size, presence and number of family members under 18 years old, sex and age of family head (or unrelated individual), and farm-nonfarm residence. Poverty thresholds are updated every year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The threshold for the average nonfarm family of four was $5,500 in 1975. For further details, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 106.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

Table C-31. Percent of families with 1975 income below the poverty level, by sex of family head, presence of children, and Spanish origin and race of family head

Sex of family head and presence of children	Percent below poverty level [1]						
	All persons	Spanish origin				Black	White
		Total	Mexican American	Puerto Rican	Other		
All families [2]	9.7	25.2	26.7	33.4	16.0	27.4	7.6
With children under 18 years	13.0	28.8	30.4	37.9	17.9	34.2	10.1
Man as head	6.1	17.6	20.2	17.1	11.7	14.5	5.4
With children under 18 years	7.1	19.3	22.8	17.6	11.7	16.1	6.2
Woman as head	32.4	53.6	57.6	60.2	34.8	50.1	25.9
With children under 18 years	45.0	61.7	66.1	65.2	46.1	59.2	38.3

[1] See footnote 2 of table C-30.

[2] Data refer to families with a head 16 years old or over in March 1976, the date of the survey. Family status and presence of children also refer to March 1976.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished Current Population Survey tabulations, March 1976.

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